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MACHINERY-DISTESSRES.

If the deepest misery will not touch our hearts, a very slight alarm, it seems, can rouse our fears. If the softer sympathies of nature be too feeble to impel us to fly to the succour of perishing thousands, we are prompt enough to emulate the splendors of fashionable munificence. We will not be out-stripped in any career of ostentation, though we care little about being distanced in the race of benevolence. Is there undue asperity in these conclusions? Let us glance at the facts. A growing and grinding distress among 150,000 labourers was notorious for months and months, without a soul stirring to alleviate its rigour. Suddenly comes an accession to this distress by the general suspension of credit; and 50,000 are thrown completely out of employment, and are thus plunged into absolute and immediate misery. What follows? Instant relief? No; the public interest is all, for the moment, absorbed in the more striking ruin of the imprudent masters. But soon the very numbers of vagrant and starving labourers force attention on them; parochial funds become unequal to meet the accumulating demands; and local contributions are at length tardily made by the few who have any thing left to give. No general aid, however, is given; no spontaneous effort springs up, nor are any vigorous appeals made to other parts of the country. The local contributions, in the meanwhile, are fast exhausting; and, with them, the exemplary patience of the weavers. Their hopes, fed day by day with assurances of the quick recovery of trade, and the certainty of aid from other quarters—from the good, the generous—from opulent London—our paternal government—all are disappointed, and the consequence is speedily despair, desperation, violence. The effect is electric; alarm spreads; urgent representations are made to the government, and a parliamentary grant is suggested as a measure at once the most immediate, fair, and effective. No; there is no precedent. An occasion so imperative requires none. But it will itself prove a precedent, and a very bad one. Why no precedent is blindly binding; you must be guided by existing circumstances; and posterity must do the same, and take care of themselves. Still we cannot propose it; the clamour about voting away money is irresistible. Mr. Huskisson—the pictures—we would countenance a private subscription; to be sure, we have great demands upon us; but we will do what we can—Will you attend a public meeting? Yes. Then follows a prodigious bustle; letters are despatched here and despatched

there ; one busy-body undertakes for the attendance of some important personage, a second for the presence of a bishop or two, and a third will canvass the whole peerage. A snug little committee is formed ; resolutions are framed ; the duke—no, the archbishop himself is to take the chair, and make the opening speech, deprecating discussion, and backed by faithful supporters ; the sums of contribution are fixed, and a secretary named to announce them—to glad the hearts of all beholders and strike their honest souls with admiration. The meeting takes place ; bishops, lords, ministers, throng the hustings ; the speeches are made ; interruptions are checked, and impertinence silenced ; the contributions agreed upon are declared ; his Majesty's £2000 is received with astounding and rending applause ; £1000, £500, £300, the hall rings again ; then come the ministers, the hundred or two of one is met with a cheer, of a second with a hiss, and of a third with a dead silence of wonder and amazement ; and ten or twelve thousands are collected on the spot. Then follow, day after day, in a succession of advertisements, emulously and carefully, all of certain stations and pretensions, who can, and cannot afford to present a sum of the proper amount to blazon in the public prints, till the thousands grow up to £40—50—60,000, and finally the clergy, in the establishment and out of it, piquing themselves on this species of influence, will probably, if not by the pathos of their eloquence, by the activity of their tongues, bring up the swelling sum to £100,000.

To all this labour and effort, set in motion, observe, by the ministers—though still resolutely resisting the aid of a grant, they have since come forward, quite unexpectedly, with a very ingenious device, calculated at once to display their own financial dexterity, and to prove their deep and public concern for those distresses which they have already so materially alleviated in their private capacities. Why, what are they going to do ? There is a considerable quantity of corn in the ports. Well. They are going to throw that—into the mouths of the famine-struck wretches ? No, into the market. What good will that do ? Augment the supply, to be sure, and thus reduce the price. Admirable ; all, the fruits of political economy. But will not the farmers keep back their stores in proportion ? They will never have the heart to do so. Not the heart ? Why, can you expect them to bring into the market more than can be sold but at a great depreciation ? But some will be forced, by the want of money, to do so. Yes, but only some ; and therefore, looking also at the inconsiderable quantity of liberated corn, and the certainty that speculators will lay their gripe upon it, the clear probability is, that no change, worth a word, will be effected. The most sanguine, surely, cannot expect that the ninepenny loaf will be brought down even to eight-pence ; and of what advantage is this to those who have not a sixpence ? Yes, yes, but this foreign supply will check the rise, which the general apprehension of an inadequate stock is likely to bring about. Again, we ask, what immediate benefit will you bring the man who has not a six-pence, by preventing the loaf from rising above nine-pence ? and immediate aid is what the case of the destitute requires.

The truth is, and it stares us in the face, the ministers know all this perfectly well, they are as fully convinced as ourselves, that the measure is itself calculated to produce no mitigation whatever of the present distress. No, they have another object in view, and it has long been

out of fashion, for men in public life, and almost now-a-days in private life, to state roundly and plainly the real grounds of their conduct. The measure is neither more nor less than a manœuvre to benoodle the country gentlemen, or rather, without particular reference to them, an expedient for pursuing a project, which the ministers every day give fresh and fresh indications of a desire really and truly to accomplish—free-trade *by degrees*—the most insane project that any set of statesmen ever undertook. Free-trade, to be just, must be complete. Every step towards it, is inflicting underserved ruin or damage upon one part of the community, and undeserved advantage upon another. The instinct of the country-gentleman kindles his alarm; but the foreign secretary smothers the rising flame with a pile of splendid phrases. Through the whole session there has been a deliberate intention to lay the rustics asleep. First, it would be best to avoid discussing the question; then, no conceivable circumstances should induce them, this session, to stir so important a subject. Mr. Whitmore fillips in vain. All the while the resolution is taken, if not to annihilate the corn-laws, at least to get the command of them into their own hands. They lie in wait—Grimal-kin-like—for a favourable moment to pounce upon the precious spoil. They have been in a desperate fright, lest no plausible pretence should present itself; the session was gliding rapidly by, themselves desiring to cut it short, and they were driven to seize the very first occasion that could by possibility be wrested to their purpose—to relieve distress sounded nobly. Never was any measure so flimsily disguised. The ingenuity of the foreign secretary was sharply taxed to tack the two things together, the measure, we mean, with its professed object. Not every one would have been able to tie them together. The ministers are said to have managed the whole question of relief miserably; and on the supposition that their measures were really intended to alleviate the existing sufferings, we grant them bunglers; but keeping our eye fixed on the true object, we are compelled to vindicate the dexterity of their management, and to allow that few could have shewn equal address, though all others we trust would have scorned to stoop to such contemptible manœuvring.

But to return to the ministers' evasive expedient: why could they not have coupled this favourite measure of their own with the popular one of relief? Why, when the exchequer was to receive two hundred thousands by the duties, could they not have granted one of them to the miserable weavers? Why should they hesitate to face even Mr. Hume with a proposal that would pay its own expenses, with a measure so productive as to furnish the required relief, and still add to the revenue? We do not know; perhaps the *two* objects were too much for the grasp of their intellects; or they have no talent for combinations; with many, one thing at a time is as much as they can well master.

For our own parts, we would have had the whole subject brought fairly before the House, have inquired honestly into the causes; and had they appeared to be of a temporary cast, we would have given the necessary relief promptly, and dismissed the matter—conscious we had done our duty; and, on the other hand, had they proved of a permanent kind, as we have no doubt they are, we would have looked the difficulty in the face, and searched for adequate remedies. The question must still come before them sooner or later—not now; all must give way to other business, and they have enough upon their hands; but we shall not be sur-

prised if, in spite of all their disclaimers, they do not find out the necessity still of proposing a grant; if not before the session closes, at least before the misery ends.

But, turn we our consideration to the causes of this distress. No two persons agree about them. Every one has his own theory. It is excessive taxation; it is high prices; it is overtrading; it is credit; it is the want of credit, &c. We will not puzzle ourselves or our readers. The labourers themselves have instinctively discovered the only cause worth considering, *EXCESS OF MACHINERY*. All others are of inferior importance, one involving the other, or such as will sooner or later work their cure. The labourers, we say, have themselves discovered the true cause, and, we may add, the real—the effective remedy—however we may deprecate the employment of it in their hands—the destruction of this ruinous machinery.

The arguments and appeals that are made to the understandings of the miserable loom-breakers, are of the most idle and irritating description. First, the machinery is not at all the cause. They know better; the conviction is brought home to them in the progressive reduction of their wages, or in the diminution, or the entire loss of employment. Then they are told, the power-loom weavers get higher wages than the hand-loom: why, that is one of the grounds of complaint; all cannot obtain this power-loom work, which the employer can afford to pay better than the other. Then again, they are told, the manufacturer cannot compete with the foreign markets, without the aid of this machinery. What is that to them? The less the better, they may say; for some time past, in proportion as the powers of machinery have been magnified, our wages have fallen. The times were better for us, when you had little or nothing to do with foreign competition. Are you to fatten, and consumers to be accommodated, at the expence of the sufferings of ourselves and families?

In the nature of things, machinery cannot be usefully carried beyond a certain point; and we are convinced it has long since, in almost every manufacture, passed that useful point. There is a limit to demand, as there is a limit to the globe. Our economists have done infinite mischief by the absurd application of mathematics to probabilities as well as possibilities. There are no limits to the powers of the golden rule of three—on paper. If double the power give double the result, of course any multiple whatever of that power, will produce a proportionate effect. It is with them, as it has long been at the Exchequer: double the tax, double the revenue. Experience has worked conviction of the blunder there; but not yet among the manufacturers, and still less among the economists. A thorough-going economist is perfectly impenetrable—cased in the hide of a rhinoceros. We saw an absurd paper—we cannot, on these occasions, mince our phrases—on the subject of machinery, in the *Westminster Review*, very recently, where the author is attempting to prove the indefinite extension of machinery an advantage, by reducing his opponents to an absurdity. ‘If,’ says he—at least to the same purpose, we have not the number at hand—‘if the extension be not an improvement, then the less machinery we have the better; and of course, the complete extinction of all machinery, till we come to the scratching of the soil with our fingers, must be the very acme of improvement.’ Here is a specimen of the precious folly of the economists. They are always in extremes. They can see no limits. Though their business is with

man and the earth he lives upon, they regard neither man, nor his wants, nor his powers; nor the globe, nor its size, nor its capacities. Cannot they see that they may themselves, with the same facility, be brought to a similar absurdity? Go on extending your machinery, till manual labour is absolutely superseded; and then tell us what is to become of the unemployed hands, or rather of the unsupplied mouths?

No doubt, machinery, by extending human power, adds greatly to the conveniences and luxuries of life; but there is a point, where it takes as much as it gives, and that is its natural limit. One step beyond this limit is misery; when it takes employment from those, who—to eat—must labour, or renders their condition one jot worse than it was before. If you employ a hundred labourers, and invent a piece of machinery that will work up the same produce with the aid of fifty, and enable you to sell that produce at half the price of hand-labour, you are in the same state, and the purchaser gains an advantage of two to one; but fifty of your labourers are for the present utterly ruined. But then, if by this reduction in the price of your goods, you bring them within the reach of a new class of purchasers, and the demand be doubled, and you, in consequence, double the number of your machines, and re-employ your discharged fifty labourers, all is then right again: that is, your profits remain the same, your labourers are all employed, and at the former rate; and the community get the article at half the former price. Here, then, the advantage of machinery is manifest; and this advantage to the community it is which constitutes the ground of the approbation of machinery generally. But who but an economist can fail to see that this process has its limits, and that the instant you step beyond those limits, and in proportion as you advance beyond them, you deteriorate the condition of the labourer? These limits are clearly definable. If by the introduction of machinery you can so multiply the demand, as to employ the same number of hands, and at a *living* rate of wages, you are conerring a benefit on the community—we are not ascribing any merit to you—you are pursuing your own advantage; but the effect, produced by your machinery adds to the general accommodation, and so is beneficial. But if that machinery, on the contrary, throw your labourers out of employ, and permanently keep them out of employ, or depreciate their wages, or in any way deteriorate their circumstances; then we maintain it is mischievous, and mischievous in proportion to the numbers so displaced, and the circumstances so deteriorated—be the advantage to the manufacturer or the community what it will. Now it is notorious beyond the possibility of contradiction, that the condition of the labourer—of thousands and tens of thousands—is no longer what it was, and for a very considerable period has grown worse and worse, and that, too, in a very intelligible proportion to the growth of machinery. And shall a system, then, producing such disastrous results, be extolled and magnified, and lauded to the skies? Shall we, as a nation, exult in the amount of our exports, the extent of our commerce, the enormous masses of wealth accumulated in the hands of the few, when we know that all these shows of prosperity are at the expence of the suffering labourer? Wondrous, no doubt, are the effects brought about by the dexterous application of labour; but to whose advantage? To the whole community, say you. What, are the labourers themselves no part of that community? The manufacturer gains—thousands perhaps; the community, as purchasers, a few shillings, and a little finery; while the

labourer suffers, and has long suffered, precisely in proportion to what are blindly, if not perversely, called improvements. Are we then of so anti-social—of so barbaric a cast, as to throw obstructions in the way of improvements? Boldly we say, yes, the moment those improvements begin to infringe upon the comforts of the labourer. Go on and prosper, say we, so long as the labour of the workman will keep him well, in a state to support his family, with clothes on their backs, and food in their bellies; and the instant your improvements are beginning to crib and cramp that condition, arrest your course. The prudent will do so, and the imprudent should be made to do so.

But what is to be done? Can you expect the manufacturer, if he have the opportunity, be that opportunity what it may, of extending the rate of his profits, not to seize it, though it be to the ruin of some of his labourers? Why, judging from experience, no; something to be sure might be expected from humanity, and even something from the profession of christianity. Accumulation is not to be pursued through right and wrong, through thick and thin, surely. Something too might be looked for from calculation; for, the more he multiplies goods beyond the fair demand of the market, the more his profits must sink; hitherto he has lowered the wages of his labourers in proportion, and beyond perhaps; but there he can go no further, though his profits may and will sink lower and lower still. The evil must finally recoil upon his own head, and he be left without the possibility of casting it upon others. If, therefore, the manufacturer will not stop short, but still pursue his reckless course, he must take the consequence; hunger and desperation will prompt the destruction of his ruinous machinery, and he must thank his own grasping pertinacity for the mischief that ensues.

But if he will do nothing, the responsibility must be taken out of his hands; and truly, if ever there was a case for LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE, machinery is one, tending, as it so manifestly does, beyond a certain point, to bring misery and destruction upon the labourer. Is not he who cannot help himself, at least without a breach of the laws, is not he a proper object for the protection of the legislature? Is a government established solely for the advantage and security of the rich and of the master? Is this to be the result of all our empty boastings of equality of rights? Shall we watch over the rights of the commanding part of the nation, and yield no protection to the helots of society? But if you interfere to check the employment of capital in whatever way the owner pleases, do you not clip the wings of his liberty? No, not his social liberty, only the liberty, or rather the license of injuring and depressing his poorer fellow-citizens.

But then, if the manufacturers are to be checked in the use of machinery, we cannot compete with our continental neighbours. No? then leave the competition alone. But we do not like to abandon our profits. What right, moral, or rational, or intelligible, have you to insist upon seeking those profits at the expense of your fellow subjects? Are others to starve that you may thrive? Is it any advantage to society that you make half a million and a thousand labourers are, in consequence, actually starving, or, what is next to it, living upon potatoes and water? Is it any advantage to society, does it strike us as a superiority for England to exult in, that though the Leicestershire frame-work knitter and his family be pining on a miserable pittance, we get stockings at two shillings and sixpence which could not have been had under three shillings and

sixpence, when he and his children were allowed wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of nature? Is it so great a blessing—one for which the weaver and his ordinary comforts are well worth sacrificing—that the passion for shewy and tawdry finery, from the duchess to the scullion, can be gratified full one hundred per cent. cheaper than it was wont to be? Oh, but all this would go to the ruin of commerce. Perish commerce, say we, if the result must be the impoverishment of the whole labouring classes of the country. But the revenue will suffer if we do not manufacture for the foreign markets. Do you manufacture for the sake of that revenue? and if you do, are you content to be the base instrument of oppressing and crushing your fellow-citizens, that the revenue may augment? But you have no such regards—the consideration does not weigh a feather in the scale against your personal advantages. Personal gain, is your object, and you care not at whose expence. Therefore we say again the case is one for legislative interference; it is better the government should interpose, than that the labourer take the cure into his own hands: he must be restrained, and, at all risks, should be protected. Revenue! what, is that to be kept up to the existing amount, though really and truly so much of it be raised at the expence of the poorest orders of the state? No, let us go the right way to work, and instead of taking any thing from them, either lessen the necessity for so enormous a revenue, or confine our taxations to the real wealth and property of the country. What glory is it that the government of England is the most costly and grinding under the sun? Nobody will question the propriety of the word *costly*, and we use the term *grinding* deliberately; for see we not, that full one-third of this stupendous revenue is raised upon articles of common consumption—of real and indispensable necessity, to which the poor as well as the rich, to the amount of their consumption, proportionately must contribute; and how many expences are there, on the other hand sanctioned for the exclusive convenience of the rich, in which the poor have no participation whatever!

Will we then join the ignorant clamour of the labourer and the mob, and impute all the distresses to machinery? Distinctly do we impute his distress to the *excess* of machinery, with satisfactory proof of the justice of our imputation. To talk of other causes is beside the purpose, because it is machinery that has been subsidiary to them all. If the manufacturer have glutted the market, was it not by the employment of steam-machinery? could he have done the mischief by the hand-loom? We say confidently, no—not for years and years to come; and coming more slowly, the evil might have been calmly contemplated, and perhaps effectually prevented. If, again, you ascribe the effect to the manufacturers, who have traded upon credit—if you say week after week, and month after month, they raised the wages of their men by discounts, and the sudden interruption of this accommodating process compelled them to throw the labourers out of employ—we say again, as confidently as before, machinery is at the root of it. The rapid working up, and consequent quick returns, have seduced into the business hundreds whom the more tardy effects of the hand-loom would never have tempted.

Machinery then, we insist, is the sole source of the existing distresses; and we say that that distress has for some time increased, and will still increase, in the very ratio of the improvement of that machinery, unless you can extend your market proportionally. And what prospect have you of any such extension? Are not the manufactures of almost every

country in Europe daily augmenting, and so narrowing your market? Is not the demand in America decreasing more and more, without exhibiting the least tendency of its ever increasing again? And think we not that South America will not soon be manufacturing effectually for herself? Is she not already doing so pretty extensively? Is it not also an indisputable fact that the progress of civilization is leading all nations to supply their own wants, as far as their own industry can effect it—notwithstanding our political economists and the wonders to be accomplished by their Quixotic anticipations of Free-Trade? There are, in short, no indications of this country becoming, in a higher degree than it is, the workshop of the world, but many symptoms of our being soon driven back to ourselves and our colonies. For what new resources are there? The interior of Africa, the populous and wealthy realms of Bornou, and Soudan, and Timbuctoo; get at them if you can, or if they be worth the labour.

In the existing state of machinery and the market, the labourer cannot live, as he should live, by his labour; but even this ratio cannot be maintained, and his condition must, if possible, be still worse, in proportion as the adoption of steam machinery advances in other quarters of the world. To keep up the possibility of continued competition, the 'genius of mechanical invention' must still be racked for engines of more power, and the labourers must be driven still closer to the earth. Is it not time, then, for interference? The manufacturer will exclaim, not yet, give us cheaper provisions;—what will cheaper provisions effect? Enable us more successfully to compete with foreigners, and shut them out of their own markets; we should be able to take in our unemployed labourers, and then their murmurs will cease. They will not cease—at the very utmost cheap provisions will only place you on a level with foreigners, who will not oblige you by taking your articles, unless you undersell their own countrymen, and underselling can only be brought about by still farther grinding down the wages of your already perishing labourers.

What then are our conclusions? That our manufactures are extended beyond the point of general utility; that the check of authority is imperiously demanded; that the master cannot be left to himself, because he will think only of himself; and that the labourer requires protecting, because none will, and none but the Government can, effectually protect him.

Would we check the natural course of industry then, stop the sources of private wealth and of public distinction, and annihilate the prosperity of the nation? Nonsense: we should have more general prosperity by drawing in our horns a little. How can we thus harden ourselves into the talk of prosperity, with millions in the lowest state of degradation and destitution? Prosperity! how much of it is hollow and delusive? It is almost wholly dependent on a system of credit. I am in your debt, you are in your neighbour's, and he in another's. If all claims were arranged, not one in four would be left with the means of pursuing business, or of preserving existence; and this precarious and unsteady state it is that subjects the trading part of the world to sudden shocks, and gives birth to desperate speculations. The prosperity of every rank and station, in like manner, is equally delusive. What class of life can we select, where the majority are not living beyond their incomes, or are not harassed by embarrassments? All are striving to imitate and vie with their betters.

No room is left for consideration of those below us; all our efforts are spent in lifting up ourselves among those above us—displaying a cheerful and glittering outside with misery in our chambers and desperation in our hearts. In the country and in the manufactory it is the same. The landlord grinds his tenant, the tenant his labourer, and the labourer descends from his bacon and his beer to bread, potatoes, and water. The manufacturer must and will live like a gentleman; competition lowers his profits but he will not lower his style of living; the labourer gets less and less, sinking gradually from comfort to starvation—till, at last, we have come to be a nation, consisting of a few hundreds of Leviathans, wallowing in enormous wealth; a few thousands striving and struggling to ape the wealthy; obliged to spend all upon themselves, and make little go far; and the millions in misery.

STANZAS.

Balmy Zephyr! should my Love
 Feel midst her locks thy soft breath rove,
 As she with roses wreathes them:
 Tell her, the breezes as they rise
 Are all composed of amorous sighs;
 But tell her not who breathes them.

Limpid River! should she pace
 Thy banks, let wild flowers spring t' embrace
 The gentle foot that treads them;
 And tell her that the waves she hears,
 Soft murm'ring, are a lover's tears;
 But tell her not who sheds them.*

Mournful Cypress! should the maid
 Seek shelter in thy cooling shade,
 Say (and mark how she bears it!)
 That he whose brows thy dark wreaths wear,
 Once hoped to bind the myrtle there;
 But tell her not who wears it.

Sweet Philomela! in her ear
 Warble thy tale of love and fear,
 Till her cold bosom feel it;
 And say for her *one* feels the same,
 As true, and constant—and his name,
 Say the grave will reveal it.

Thou grass-green Sod! when thou art prest
 Upon this now uneasy breast,
 Then my sad tale discover;
 And should she to thy mound repair,
 Tell her, her own true love lies there,
 And name that hapless lover!

* The two first stanzas are imitated from the Italian.

FAMILIARITIES.—NO. III.

£. s. d.

Three thousand confident, ——— “ These three,
in act as many.”

SHAKSPEARE.

Let not the reader anticipate a bill of parcels, or an article on the Currency Question,—things which will be herein treated with a philosophic indifference bordering on the magnanimous. I should as soon think of sitting down to get the Laureat's “ Vision ” by heart, or to turn an act of parliament into Anacreontics, as of seeking to obtain the countenance of the King's lieges by apostrophizing that of his Majesty, of the dispanalooned St. George, of his steed or of the dragon, as they appear (or disappear) on certain pieces of gold, of which Mr. Cobbett and his readers only know the exact importance and appropriation. Yet professing an enthusiastic and enlightened ignorance of all figures (those of rhetoric, the amount of the national debt, and the number of years necessary to the elucidation of a suit in Chancery, excepted)—I nevertheless proceed to celebrate the various and wonder-working merits of the celebrated trio above, with an intensity of veneration that would do honour to a loan-contractor. Nor, it must be premised, is a perception of the sublime and beautiful in their composition and arrangement necessarily based on a ready-reckoner. Let us, for a moment, rise superior to the omnipotency of ruled account-books, and tables of multiplication : or rather let us make ourselves wings of bonds and of bank-notes, flying to the uttermost treasuries of metaphor, and bidding deft to vulgar-fractions in the very security of our paper pinions.

If all the languages of this glorified and gossiping world were condensed into one little lexicon, and all its word-makers and philologists jumbled into one mountainous Samuel Johnson, it would still be difficult to point out any three letters so mysteriously imbued with the qualities of good and evil—so pregnant with matter-of-fact and metaphysics, with fortunes and misfortunes, as the golden text above-written. The “ milk of human kindness,” and the hemlock draught of discord and passion, are by turns distilled into the bosom of society, through the fine but indestructible filaments of these simple initials. What, in art or nature, in history rational or romantic, may be likened unto them ! We may search the map of magic, and the tables of science,—the lines of a philosopher's face, and those of a poet's volume—but we shall scrutinize in vain ; we shall find no indication of a spirit so full of vital breath and meaning—so visible, so potent, and so instantaneously familiar to the business and bosoms of all. The three heads of Cerberus hang abashed and impotent before this more terrible triumvirate : on the other hand, the Graces themselves appear heavy and misshapen, compared with the gentle aspects and fairy-like proportions of these little alphabetical creatures. They are the only genuine “ *veni, vidi, vici* ” of human action and triumph ; all others are counterfeit. Had Cæsar dated his despatches from Lombard-street, he would have seen and done honour to the distinguishing force of sentiment that characterizes the greatest and most convincing relics of his land and language. As evidence of the eloquent harmony that naturally belongs to them, it should not be forgotten that they are indebted for their untranslated beauty to the same tongue in which Cicero pleaded and Maro sung. It may on the

other side be argued, that they form a sort of Holy Alliance in letters, to the exclusion and debasement of many honorable conjunctions and virtuous words in full;—that they look like the basis of a system for cutting short our venerable and voluminous mode of speech, and making telegraphs of human tongues,—in short, to make us talk and write in initials (heavy days for orators and editors!) to depopulate our fruitful polysyllables and establish a race of interjections,—and all this, to afford free scope for the despotic and despicable vanity of a few legitimate head-letters—super-royal fingerposts to the science and syntax of the alphabet. They would, however, be more properly compared to a King, Lords and Commons, pouring a profusion of splendid images and noble impressions into the empty pockets of mankind, and having each its period to mark the abbreviation of absolute power. But say they are a monstrous combination of enigmas,—an hieroglyphical epitaph on the tomb of social intercourse and natural simplicity of mind and manners,—the death-warrant of faith, and of that commerce between heart and heart that interchanges the spicy luxuries of a dream-like existence for the refined and durable merchandize of intellect—flowers for fruits—a handful of water for an eyefull of sunshine;—denounce them as the mystic writing on the wall, of which Time, the interpreter, has already disclosed the frightful and immitigable meaning:—still it may be asked, have they not introduced something into society to fill up the gap in our enjoyments? Have they not brought us intellectual tea-cups from China, and imaginative shawls from Persia and the Indies?—kangaroos from Africa, well-bred skeletons from France, and clergymen quite irresistible from the wilds of Caledonia? Are these nothing? Have they not procured for us a poet-laureat, cigars from the Havannah, and a dramatic licenser that baptizes our milk-white melodramas in a Red Sea of ink, and sends them back shorn of their *ohs!* and *ahs!* and blushing for their innocent enormities? Have they done these things—besides purchasing for us a view of the tombs in Westminster Abbey, and prevailing on very moderate-minded people to sing and dance to us at the rate of a few thousands of pounds for a season—and is there no faith in the necromancies of *£. s. d.*? Yet these are but a small portion of the blessings conferred on us by this triangular anomaly—this joint-stock company of markets and miracles—these weird sisters, the ominous three, whose spells are on the whirlwind, on the thunder, and the strength of the human heart. They entertain us with “prophetic greeting” in the desert places of society; and suddenly irradiate the stern, repulsive scenery of life with a simple “I promise to pay.” They let loose, to blow where it listeth, the wind of independence—that “lord of the lion-heart.” They stand at once as the motto and the index to the world’s volume; which, though it contains but few transcripts from

“The leaves of the Spring’s sweetest book, the rose,”

or any of those of which nature itself is at once the author and publisher, may boast after all its sweetnesses and its ornaments: but even these acknowledge the instrumentality of *£. s. d.* Nor is that the only book to whose alternate common-place and mystification they supply an explanatory note. Perhaps some of our politicians and novelists would find them not unserviceable in depicting, far better than any set of words could do it, their several ideas of pathos and patriotism. What says the “Author of Waverley?” It would look well and honest, if men who enter into a contract to write a hundred pages for thrice as many pounds,

could incorporate these three letters with the title; they would help the reader over a great many unprovoked episodes and expensive digressions, and explain to him besides why the *finis* could not appear upon the second page. How would they show at the end of a man's name! An F.L.S. comes near to them—an LL.D. nearer; but what charm of letters can compare with the inward dignity and outward fascination of the following—*N. M. Rothschild, Esq., L.S.D.*? There is a simple grandeur in this that approaches nearer to the sublime than any title (short of Right Reverend) that has hitherto been propagated—something that thrills us to the very purse-strings. M.P., K.G. and all other consonantal honours—even G.R. themselves hide their diminished heads before these rulers of all the countries and capitals of the earth, from *Alpha* to *Omega*, from Arcady to Zealand.

To that facetious class of persons who occasionally divulge the *ennui* of “single blessedness” by advertising their inclinations as “not averse to the holy state,” and, with a truly Adamite rusticity, announce the possession of a temporal and spiritual Elysium, in their own proper persons, that requires only the hand of an Eve to assist its cultivation, these letters would be found of singular utility. They would prevent all that prolixity of metaphor, about “congeniality of minds” and “domestic beatitude,” that renders our advertising columns more valuable than those of the Greeks and Romans. Instead of an A B, or Y Z (a thing, as punsters would say, scarcely to be expected in such a quarter), the delicate point and expression of “letters addressed to £. s. d.” &c. could not fail of provoking a host of epistles, the value of which, viewing them as waste-paper only, would purchase for their possessor an actress or a dowager. People who visit church or chapel to “form connections in life” might be startled at hearing them delivered as a text; but it is to be feared (not to speak it either uncharitably or profanely) that the initials I am treating of constitute too often their amplest notions of a *tria in uno*. I have heard of an instance where they composed the sole contents of an eloquent letter of condolence, addressed to a widow “well provided for.” In literature their effect must be instantaneous. As initials are now so fashionable, “Poems by L.S.D.” would leave nothing of the rainbow of L.E.L.’s reputation, but a “green and yellow melancholy.”

Although it is clear, therefore, that man may have more estimable companions in life than £. s. d., yet it is also clear that, without their co-operation, he is not likely to have any. With them, as with the three men of old, he may walk unsinged through a burning fiery furnace: without them—but my pen, as we moderns phrase it, refuses to write; and, like Sterne, I am “forced to go on with another part of the picture.” They are with us (or should be) in all seasons. At once the tree of knowledge and of life, we find under their shadow the hope and misery of things human and inhuman. If we are born to a slip as an inheritance, or obtain one by chance or ambition, it will grow, if cultured, in the very hand—a switch to brush the flies off in youth, a gold-headed cane in maturity, and a crutch to the lameness of age. We notch our days in it, and die when it gives way. It is, however, too often employed, not so much as a stay and succour to its possessor, as to goad the weary laden, and lacerate the afflicted. It is sometimes used, not only to strike down the sacred altars of nature, but as a barrier to noble emulation; not merely to brush the nettles from the path of pride and arrogance, but to turn aside the woodbine and honeysuckle from the cottage-window

of a quiet and graceful retirement. Thus we are compelled to recognize in £. s. d. at once the alphabet of Judas, and the ritual of worldly exaltation; the written law of the profits, by which we stand or fall; a tragical tale in three volumes, a farcical absurdity in three acts; a three-cocked-hat, endowed with the gold lace of "a little brief authority"—whoso puts it on, claims consideration as an official from the court of Plutus. They may be compared to the three sole faults that Scaliger found in Terence. They are connecting links from the statesman to the shop-keeper: we calculate and accumulate, disperse what we have gained, and make a death-bed of empty money-bags. One half of life is occupied in expending what the other has amassed: we breathe an atmosphere of gain and loss: one by one we pluck from our wings, whether for pens or shuttlecocks, the feathers that are to support our flight; as the thirsty Scythians in the desert are said to have drunk blood drawn from the horses on whose vigour they depended for relief.

But are these symbols, so universally known and understood, exclusively the insignia of arithmetic? Is there but one picture behind the narrow curtain of abbreviation? Are there no earthly angels but those that figure in collections of coins? Let the usurer build him a sarcophagus of guineas, and bury his living pleasures within it. Let him find poetry in his ledger and sentiment in a sum-total. I regard it only in the spirit of the innocent being, who, on begging the loan of a book to vary his amusements, received a Directory from a wag; and on being asked his opinion of it, remarked that it seemed very well put together, but that he could not discover the *plot*. If he can see but one meaning at a time, let him blame not his spectacles, but his eyes: if his heart be not quite in the right place, let him heap the censure on his own pocket for keeping it buttoned up. We will put Cocker on the top-shelf, and select an unsophisticated £. s. d. from the ranks. We will view it through a microscope, and let every eye be its own interpreter, "after its kind." Lo! a philosopher comes to look; he analyzes it in the apparatus of his profession, and discovers its signification—Life, Shadows, Death. A scholar appears, a worshipper of great names; he discovers in it a Lycurgus, a Solon, and a Demosthenes: another, whose sympathies or studies are not carried so far back—Locke, Shakspeare, and Descartes. What may be its import in the eyes of a ruling libel on the race of princes—a maker of swords and fetters to a nation? Legitimacy, Suspicion, and Dungeons. The enthusiast pronounces an animated and luxuriant translation of Leisure, Sunshine, and Dreams of lovely and admired objects; the fanatic shrieks out a phrenzied denunciation of Lucifer, Sin, and—*its consequence*. But beyond all these—beyond the raptured hope of the visionary, and the healthful consciousness of the philosopher—there is a fullness, an intensity of meaning growing out of these pigmy characters (as though the Nile were to come gushing through the tube of a straw), which is seen and felt only by the lover of nature and the friend and enlightener of man. To his view they epitomize the great mysteries of the mind: they embody a power no less capacious than the universe itself—whose breath is like the air of heaven, and whose torch is burning far over palace-tops, and shines upon the high mountains; it is the spirit of Liberty, of Science, and intellectual Dominion. The terms may be contracted, as the body may endure bonds and the mind become enfeebled; but the sense is without a limit, and goes forth "trumpet-tongued" to plead the cause of mankind. It is in

this sense that £. s. d. should be inscribed on the huts of savages and stamped upon the diadem. They should be the first letters taught in schools, that the earlier and better interpretation might counteract the deadening effects of that which infallibly results from a collision with worldly interests. It would be well if they were engraven on the plough-share; that the spirit which is now alive only to the labour and thanklessness of its lot, might turn an eye of research into the by-paths of nature, and find a relief in simple and neglected sources which the mercenary hope of profit can rarely inspire: in short, that the spindle and yarn, like those of Alcithoe, might be transformed in the hours of rest into a vine and ivy. It might be a measure not unworthy the advocates of moral and religious emancipation, to check the deadly prejudice which has sprung up wherever these insignia of civilization have appeared, by unveiling the happier and more honorable meaning to the common eye. Lectures may be delivered, and volumes written, to prove the excellence of one axiom and the absurdity of another; but the entire history of social kindness and mutual distrust is open to the understandings of all in the little compass of £. s. d. The fertility and barrenness of that "three-nook'd world" can be seen only by contrast; and human nature will continue to ransack the caverns of earth and ocean, until it be taught the intrinsic value of a flower, and be made to feel the beauty of a blade of grass. Prejudice now runs in favour of gold—another century may see our merchants bartering their manufactures for roses and daffodils. Those will be days indeed when the "blue-vein'd violet" passes current through the kingdom,—when man may grow his own money at his own window; and instead of objecting to the sound or impression, he may approve the odours and colours as they issue from nature's mint. Thus the £. s. d. which the present generation is so earnest in the study of, may prove only a dull riddle to the next: it will be a wise precaution, then, to attach to them an import which no time can render obsolete. Let us look to the great and paramount objects they may be made to indicate; or we may find them like the bird described by Spenser, that turned to a hedgehog in the grasp of its pursuer. Finally, considering them in this their grandest signification, it would hardly be a matter of surprise, if, as certain signs and letters have been found or fancied in the cups of flowers, some future anatomist, with a little aid from imagination, should trace in the veins of the human heart a resemblance to these alphabetic phenomena.

B.

 EPIGRAM

On a Gentleman who ran his Head against a Bed-post.

- "Deuce take the post, I've broke my head!"
 Roars vehemently Dick.
 "I give you joy," cries simpering Ned,
 "I thought it was too thick;
 "You've made an opening, do not grieve,
 "Although your skull be sore;
 "For nothing ever, I believe,
 "Has entered it before."

VILLAGE SKETCHES.—NO. III.

The Seventh Son of a Seventh Son.

SUPERSTITION has fallen so deplorably into decay in our enlightened country, that the mysterious and significant title which heads this article, would hardly, now-a-days, command respect in a quack doctor's bills. I doubt, indeed, whether any quack-doctor would think it worth while to assume such a distinction. Sunday-schools and spinning-jennies—steam-engines and MacAdam roads—to say nothing of that mightiest and most diffusive of all powers, the Press—have chased away the spirit of credulity, as ghosts are said to be scared by the dawn; so that if a second Sir Thomas Browne were to appear amongst us, we should be forced to send him to Germany to seek that class of vulgar errors, the old saws and nursery legends, which once formed a sort of supplement to the national faith, an apocrypha as ancient and as general as our language. Not only have we discarded the more gross and gloomy creations of an ignorant fear—the wizards, witches, and demons of the middle ages—but we have also divested ourselves of the more genial and every-day phantasies, the venerable and conventional errors—pleasant mistakes at least, if mistakes they were—which succeeded to them. Who now hails his good fortune if he meet two magpies, or bewails his evil destiny if he see but one? who is in or out of spirits according as the concave cinder which does him the honour to jump from the fire on his foot, be oblong or circular—a coffin or a purse? Who looks in the candles for expected letters, or searches the tea-cups for coming visitors? Who shrinks from being helped to salt, as if one were offering him arsenic, or is wretched if a knife and fork be laid across his plate? Who, if his neighbour chance to sneeze, thinks it a bounden duty to cry “God bless him?” Who tells his dreams o’ mornings, and observes that they come true by contraries? Who, except perhaps the Great Unknown—

“Prevailing poet, whose undoubting mind
Believes the magic wonders that he sings;”

who, except Sir Walter, has faith in the stars?—Nobody.

And yet sometimes, although very rarely, one does meet with some tattered remnant of the old picturesque faith amongst our country-people, and hails it accordingly. An adventure that befel me last May is one of the most notable instances that has come under my observation. I shall relate it literally as it occurred.

I was on a visit at a considerable distance from home, in one of the most retired parts of B***shire. Nothing could be more beautiful than the situation, or less accessible; shut in amongst woody hills, remote from great towns, with deep chalky roads, almost impassable, and a broad bridgeless river, “coming cranking in” to intercept your steps whenever you did seem to have fallen into a beaten track. It was exactly the country and the season in which to wander about all day long.

One fair morning I sat out on my accustomed ramble. The sun was intensely hot; the sky almost cloudless; I had climbed a long abrupt ascent, to enjoy the sight of the magnificent river, winding like a snake amidst the richly clothed hills; the pretty village with its tapering spire, and the universal freshness and brilliancy of the gay and smiling prospect—too gay perhaps! I gazed till I became dazzled with the

glare of the sunshine, oppressed by the very brightness, and turned into a beech-wood by the side of the road, to seek relief from the overpowering radiance. These beech-woods should rather be called coppices. They are cut down occasionally, and consist of long flexible stems, growing out of the old roots. But they are like no other coppices, or rather none other can be compared with them. The young beechen stems, perfectly free from underwood, go arching and intertwining over head, forming a thousand mazy paths, covered by a natural trellis; the shining green leaves, just bursting from their golden sheaths, contrasting with the smooth silvery bark, shedding a cool green light around, and casting a thousand dancing shadows on the mossy flowery path, pleasant to the eye and to the tread, a fit haunt for wood nymph or fairy. There is always much of interest in the mystery of a wood; the uncertainty produced by the confined boundary of the objects which crowd together and prevent the eye from penetrating to distance; the strange flickering mixture of shadow and sunshine, the sudden flight of birds—oh, it was enchanting! I wandered on, quite regardless of time or distance, now admiring the beautiful wood-sorrel which sprang up amongst the old roots—now, plucking the fragrant wood-roof—now, trying to count the countless varieties of woodland moss, till, at length, roused by my foot's catching in a rich trail of the white-veined ivy, which crept, wreathing and interlaced, over the ground, I became aware that I was completely lost, had entirely forsaken all track, and out-travelled all landmarks. The wood was, I knew, extensive, and the ground so tumbled about, that every hundred yards presented some flowery slope or broken dell, which added greatly to the picturesqueness of the scenery, but very much diminished my chance of discovery or extrication.

In this emergency, I determined to proceed straight onward, trusting in this way to reach at last one side of the wood, although I could not at all guess which; and I was greatly solaced, after having walked about a quarter of a mile, to find myself crossed by a rude cart track; and still more delighted, on proceeding a short distance farther, to hear sounds of merriment and business; none of the softest, certainly, but which gave token of rustic habitation, and to emerge suddenly from the close wood, amongst an open grove of huge old trees, oaks, with their brown plaited leaves, chenies, covered with snowy garlands, and beeches, almost as gigantic as those of Windsor Park, contrasting, with their enormous trunks and majestic spread of bough, the light and flexible stems of the coppice I had left.

I had come out at one of the highest points of the wood, and now stood on a platform overlooking a scene of extraordinary beauty. A little to the right, in a very narrow valley, stood an old farm-house, with pointed roofs and porch and pinnacles, backed by a splendid orchard, which lay bathed in the sunshine, exhaling its fresh aromatic fragrance, all one flower; just under me was a strip of rich meadow land, through which a stream ran sparkling, and directly opposite a ridge of hanging coppices, surrounding and crowning, as it were, an immense old chalk-pit, which, overhung by bramble, ivy, and a hundred pendent weeds, irregular and weather-stained, had an air as venerable and romantic as some gray ruin. Seen in the gloom and stillness of evening, or by the pale glimpses of the moon, it would have required but little aid from the fancy, to picture out the broken shafts and mouldering arches

of some antique abbey. But, besides that daylight is the sworn enemy of such illusions, my attention was imperiously claimed by a reality of a very different kind. One of the gayest and noisiest operations of rural life—sheep-washing, was going on in the valley below—

“ the turmoil that unites
Clamour of boys with innocent despites
Of barking dogs and bleatings from strange fear.”

Wordsworth.

All the inhabitants of the farm seemed assembled in the meadow. I counted a dozen at least of men and boys of all ages, from the stout, sunburnt, vigorous farmer of fifty, who presided over the operation, down to the eight year old urchin, who, screaming, running, and shaking his ineffectual stick after an eloped sheep, served as a sort of aide-de-camp to the sheep-dog. What a glorious scene of confusion it was! what shouting! what scuffling! what glee! Four or five young men and one amazon of a barefooted girl, with her petticoats tucked up to her knees, stood in the water where it was pent between two hurdles, ducking, sousing and holding down by main force, the poor, frightened, struggling sheep, who kicked, and plunged, and bleated and butted, and in spite of their imputed innocence, would certainly, in the ardour of self-defence, have committed half a dozen homicides, if their power had equalled their inclination. The rest of the party were fully occupied; some in conducting the purified sheep, who showed a strong disposition to go the wrong way, back to their quarters; others in leading the uncleansed part of the flock to their destined ablution, from which they also testified a very ardent and active desire to escape. Dogs, men, boys, and girls were engaged in marshalling these double processions, the order of which was constantly interrupted by the outbreaking of some runaway sheep, who turned the march into a pursuit, to the momentary increase of the din which seemed already to have reached the highest possible pitch.

The only quiet persons in the field were a heavy looking lad, with a broad face, red cheeks, round stupid black eyes, and large white teeth, who lay idly under a hedge, and a middle aged woman standing at his side; who, with exactly the same features and complexion, had an expression as different as possible, frank, quick, and lively. She was evidently the mother not only of the young gentleman under the hedge, but of half the lads and lasses in the *mêlée*—I never met with a stronger instance of family likeness. On considering where I had seen such a good-humoured countenance, I had the pleasure to recognize a certain Mrs. Martin, whose butter and poultry were in great request at my friend's house, and whose simplicity and honesty rendered her conversation almost as popular there as her commodities. I had also the comfort of knowing myself to be much nearer home than I had expected, although still ignorant of the exact road, and, resolving to make myself and my difficulties known to Mrs. Martin, I scrambled down no very smooth or convenient path, and keeping a gate between me and the scene of action, contrived, after sundry efforts, to attract her attention. She was as kind as possible, and promised to shew me the way herself, but insisted on my previously resting at her house. Accordingly we sat down in the shady porch, covered with early honeysuckles, and warm from the fond mother's heart came the whole history of her family, especially of her seventh and favourite son, “Seppy,” the saunterer of the

hedge, who had dawdled after us, and was now lying at his length on the broad turf walk of the garden.

Septimus, being the seventh son of Richard, the seventh son of John Martin, was of course, his mother said, a genius born, and was originally intended for a doctor—Medicine being, since astrology has been out of fashion, the turn which this peculiar gift is assumed to take. But poor Seppy, when sent at some cost to a grammar school, proved unluckily, to use her own phrase, too clever to learn, and was dismissed at the end of the half-year, as an incorrigible dunce. In consequence of this misfortune the apothecary had refused to take him as an apprentice, and he had remained at home ever since, giving most satisfactory proofs of his genius by wandering about the fields in utter idleness all the day long; avoiding his brothers and sisters, occasionally muttering to himself, and reading all the penny ballads that fell in his way. Wiser people than Mrs. Martin might have found the harmless, lazy, mother-spoilt boy guilty of genius on no better proof than this poetical love of the delicious *far niente*. Latterly, however, he had manifested a decided vocation for the fine arts, and the present difficulty lay in the choice, Seppy having shewn an equal taste for music and painting—"Go and fetch your music, Seppy," said Mrs. Martin, and Seppy obeyed.

During his absence his mother recounted the rise and progress of his musical talent. She had been once greatly afraid that Seppy's disposition was warlike. He had cheapened an image of Buonaparte which he preferred to a white horse and even to a green parrot which adorned the same board; he had nearly lost his thumb in attempting, during a frost, to fire off the old blunderbuss which her husband kept to scare thieves from the house and birds from the chimnies; and, on the arrival of a recruiting party at the next village, he had gone every evening to hear the drum and fife, and had formed an intimacy with the drummer. She had been sadly afraid that he would enlist, but she had been mistaken; it was only his great turn for music. Now that he could play all their marches he never went near the soldiers. Indeed the drummer was nothing of a musician compared with Seppy; for Samuel Stave, the bassoon player, had taught him all manner of church tunes, and he had learnt several country-dances from Dick the fiddler. At this point of her narration Seppy reappeared with a flageolet in one hand and a tambourine in the other, and seizing the latter instrument, Mrs. Martin exhibited it triumphantly as a visible and tangible proof of her son's genius.

The history of this tambourine was curious. It had originally belonged to the young lady of the manor, a child of eight years old, who had soon become weary of her toy, and after cutting the parchment to pieces and breaking two of the bells, had given it to the nursery maid. The nursery maid had, in her turn, transferred the useless instrument to her little brother Jem Willis of the lodge, "a hoarding boy," observed Mrs. Martin, "who is always thinking of his pocket. Of him Seppy bought it for two-pence," continued she, "and a poor thing it was when he brought it home, and would have been to this day but for Seppy's genius. First he took two of our sheep bells and filled up the holes. Then he begged a piece of parchment of his cousin Tom who writes for a lawyer. Tom very civilly gave him an old mortgage, as may plainly be seen." [Indeed I could easily distinguish fragments of upright clerk-

like writing, by which Simon Hackland, Esq. assigned over to Daniel Holdfast, gent., the manor and demesnes, woods and fisheries, park, lands, and pigsties of Flyaway, in consideration and so forth] "Tom," pursued Mrs. Martin, "gave Seppy the mortgage, for which I sent him a fat goose last Michaelmas, and little Bill, the drummer, helped to fasten it on—no very easy job, the parchment being creased and folded, and a little mouldy here and there. However all came right at last," continued the fond mother, "and you shall hear how Seppy plays."

Accordingly Seppy struck up a march, which he thumped in very decent time, and with divers most original flourishes, his attitudes, in particular, being unconscious caricatures of those usually exhibited. He then performed the air of 'Nid, nid, nodding,' on the flageolet, without any remarkable mistake, and I, having done my part as auditress, by bestowing as much praise as I conscientiously could, perhaps rather more, we adjourned into the house to judge of his progress in the sister art of painting.

Mrs. Martin led me through a large lightsome bricked apartment, the common room of the family, where the ample hearth, the great chairs in the chimney corner, defended from draughts by green stuff curtains, the massive oak tables, the tall japan clock, and the huge dresser, laden with pewter dishes as bright as silver, gave token of rustic comfort and opulence. Ornaments were not wanting: the dresser was adorned with the remains of a long hoarded set of tea china, of a light rambling pattern, consisting of five cups and seven saucers, a tea-pot, neatly mended, a pitcher-like cream-jug, cracked down the middle, and a sugar-basin wanting a handle. There were also sundry odd plates of delf and Wedgewood, blue and white, brown-edged and green-edged, scalloped and plain. Lastly, there was a choice collection of mugs—always the favourite object of housewifery vanity in every rank of rural life, from Mrs. Martin, of Lovet Farm, down to her servant-maid Debby.

The collection in question was of a particularly ambitious nature. It filled a row and a half of the long dresser, graduated according to size, like books in a library, the gallons ranking as folios, the half pints ranging as duodecimos. It was quite clear that they were kept for shew and not for use, and never profaned by any liquid of any sort whatsoever. Half a dozen cups, of a plain white ware, rather out of condition, were evidently the drudges, the *working mugs* of the family. The ornamental species, the *drone mugs*, hung on nails by their handles, and were of every variety of shape, colour, and pattern. Four of the larger ones were adorned with portraits in medallions—Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Nelson, the Duke of Wellington, and Charles Fox. Some were gay with flowers, not very like nature—Some had landscapes in red, and one a group of figures in yellow. Others, again, and these were chiefly the blues, had patterns of all sorts of intricacy and involution, without any visible meaning. Some had borders of many colours; and some, which looked far too classical for their company, had white cameos relieved on a brown ground. These drinking vessels were full of an antique elegance and grace. I stood admiring them whilst Mrs. Martin held loud colloquy with a deaf charwoman, a parley which had given me the opportunity of taking this survey; but which she at length interrupted with a profusion of apologies, and led me into the parlour to examine Seppy's performances.

The parlour—oh, how incomparably inferior to the kitchen!—was a little, low, square, dark box, into which we were shut by a door, painted black, dimly lighted by a small casement window, that was overhung by a dingy-looking laurastinus, still frost-bitten, and rendered even more gloomy by a dark paper of reds and greens with an orange border. A piece of furniture called a beaufet stood open, and displayed a collection of glass-ware, almost equal to the pewter for age and brightness, to the mugs for variety, and to the china for joinery; this, together with a shining round mahogany table, and half a dozen hair-bottomed chairs, really seemed to crowd the little apartment. On the wall, to which I looked for the specimens of Seppy's art, I saw only—first, a map of England, worked, sampler-fashion in marking stitch, on so large a scale that it almost reached from the ceiling to the floor, with the name of Susan Plot in great letters, and the date 1795. Secondly, a piece of embroidery, in coloured silks, on satin once white, now querulously yellow, representing Queen Dido about to ascend the funeral pyre, and signed, in a dark corner, Susanna Martin, 1817. N.B. Dido's robe rather the worse for wear—woefully faded. Thirdly, a print of Louis XVI. in a full-dress court suit, the night before his execution. Fourthly, a portrait of Dr. Doddridge, apparently cut out of some cheap religious book, and framed in black, to match the French monarch. Fifthly, a dish of fruit in cloth-work, anonymous.

As these were the sole decorations of the walls, I was rather puzzled to conceive which could be the chef-d'œuvre of Seppy, and had begun to suspect the cloth cherries and strawberries, when his mother called my attention to the mantle-piece, on which I descried two flaming match figures, a Highlander and a gipsey, rather worse executed than common, which, as all the world knows, need not be. Never did boarding-school miss put out of hand more hopeless daubs. There was not an idea of form, or colour, or proportion. The gipsey woman was half as tall again as the Highlandman, who, indeed, by the help of his tartan petticoat, might have passed for a woman himself. Poor Mrs. Martin hung over them in extacy, and, not content with extorting all she could of commendation, seriously requested my advice and opinion as to which of the two arts Seppy should follow as a profession.

I was so much struck with the harmlessness of the lad, who followed us like a spaniel, and with the delightful frankness and simplicity of the mother, that I could not resist the impulse of bestowing that most unprofitable of all things to the giver and receiver—good advice; and concluded a vehement tirade against the fine arts with the following exhortation. "Make Septimus a farmer, Mrs. Martin, a good, honest, thriving farmer, like his father! treat him as if he were your sixth son or your eighth! forget his genius, make a farmer of him!" and she said she would; and the next day, painting having been the rock against which I particularly cautioned her, Seppy was articted to a drawing-master, and is to this hour, perpetrating such caricatures of the "human face divine," as would set at defiance the efforts of any genius, except that of the seventh son of a seventh son.

THE FOREST SANCTUARY, AND OTHER POEMS,
BY MRS. HEMANS.

It is now too late to discuss Mrs. Hemans' claims to poetical distinction. She has already displayed her powers under all the forms of poetry, and under them all, with very striking success. To feminine grace of language she has united masculine vigour of conception; she has had the taste to adopt subjects honourable to her delicacy, and the fortunate power to do justice to them, and to the opinion which had been long since excited by her rising genius.

We feel peculiar pleasure in being able to express those sentiments of a female writer; and even our natural deference for the sex is less interested in this language than our anxiety, that Woman should be found at all times sustaining the rank which she was by nature entitled to hold, as at once the best example and the most impressive teacher of virtue.

It is yet remarkable with what fatal facility this high distinction is sometimes cast away by our female writers. At this moment, some of the most *unguarded* (to use the gentlest term) of our writers are females. Love, in all its extravagancies, is the favourite topic, and the most fatiguing common-places are inflicted upon the world, in the shape of the most hazardous principles. We thus have "Passion" Orientalized, Italianized, Grecianized, forcing itself in all shapes and colours upon the general eye, and in all misleading and debasing; ludicrously untrue to nature, but, it is to be feared, often calamitously injurious to rectitude of understanding and purity of mind.

Nor would we, on the other hand, have poetry, what Paine said a Quaker would have made the world, a "drab-coloured creation;" we would have the palpable indications of the Supreme will, that we should be as happy as our state will allow, acknowledged, in all our pursuits. We should no more lay an interdict on the grace and animation of poetry, than we should on the grace of the human form or the smiles of the human countenance. Let the sullen Sectary mortify his visage, and mould his language into perpetual moroseness—let the dreaming Mystic abhor the bright realities of life, and wander away into his region of chilling clouds and darkness—let the grim piety of the worshipper of Knox, or the world-loving spirituality of the Quaker abjure the brilliant, the lovely, and the ornamental parts of life. But the same Will that covered the flowers with beauty beyond all art, and crowned the peacock with a diadem, and plumed him with purple and gold—that made the breeze musical, and the simple waving of the woods, and the fall of waters, full of rich contemplation; the very hand that inlaid the morning and sunset sky with the splendours of all gems, and has stamped upon the heart the faculty of being delighted, cheered, and softened by all these dazzling, and joyous, and solemn things, has declared that, in its highest and holiest sense, to enjoy is to obey.

We would thus throw open to our poetry the gates of every avenue to the treasures of the palace of imagination; the ancient and magnificent memorials of the heroic times; the romantic and elevating reliques of the later age; and the strong-featured, bold, and highwrought groupings of our own stirring time of realities.

We look upon this volume as a striking exemplification of the fine variety that thus lies before the poet, without the necessity of seeking for subjects in paths humiliating to true talent. We shall now give a few extracts of Mrs. Hemans' work, as altogether the best mode of substantiating the praise which we are so gratified to give.

"*The Forest Sanctuary*" the principal poem, is a description of the mental struggles and actual sufferings of a Spaniard, in the time of that reformation which in the sixteenth century dawned on Spain with, unhappily, so brief a splendour.

After a few stanzas addressed to his boy, who is supposed to be with him in his South American place of refuge, the Spaniard describes the *Auto da Fé* in which his friends were sacrificed.

XII.

Yet art thou lovely!—Song is on thy hills—
 Oh sweet and mournful melodies of Spain,
 That lull'd my boyhood, how your memory thrills
 The exile's heart with sudden-wakening pain!—
 Your sounds are on the rocks—that I might hear
 Once more the music of the mountaineer!—
 And from the sunny vales the shepherd's strain
 Floats out, and fills the solitary place
 With the old tuneful names of Spain's heroic race.

XIII.

But there was silence one bright, golden day,
 Through my own pine-hung mountains. Clear, yet lone
 In the rich autumn light the vineyards lay,
 And from the fields the peasant's voice was gone;
 And the red grapes untrodden strew'd the ground,
 And the free flocks untended roam'd around:
 Where was the pastor?—where the pipe's wild tone?
 Music and mirth were hush'd the hills among,
 While to the city's gates each hamlet pour'd its throng.

XIV.

Silence upon the mountains!—But within
 The city's gates a rush—a press—a swell
 Of multitudes their torrent way to win;
 And heavy boomings of a dull deep bell,
 A dead pause following each—like that which parts
 The dash of billows, holding breathless hearts
 Fast in the hush of fear—knell after knell;
 And sounds of thickening steps, like thunder-rain,
 That plashes on the roof of some vast echoing fane!

XV.

What pageant's hour approach'd?—The sullen gate
 Of a strong ancient prison-house was thrown
 Back to the day. And who, in mournful state,
 Came forth, led slowly o'er its threshold-stone?
 They that had learn'd, in cells of secret gloom,
 How sunshine is forgotten!—They, to whom
 The very features of mankind were grown
 Things that bewilder'd!—O'er their dazzled sight
 They lifted their wan hands, and cower'd before the light!

With the martyr Alvar, come his two sisters—Inez the younger, a creature of
 tenderness and fragile beauty; and Theresa, of a loftier and graver mould.

XXXV.

But the dark hours wring forth the hidden might
 Which hath lain bedded in the silent soul,
 A treasure all undreamt of;—as the night
 Calls out the harmonies of streams that roll
 Unheard by day. It seem'd as if her breast
 Had hoarded energies, till then suppress'd
 Almost with pain, and bursting from control,
 And finding first that hour their pathway free:
 —Could a rose brave the storm, such might her emblem be!

XXXVI.

For the soft gloom whose shadow still had hung
 On her fair brow, beneath its garlands worn,
 Was fled; and fire, like prophecy's, had sprung
 Clear to her kindled eye. It might be scorn—
 Pride—sense of wrong—ay, the frail heart is bound
 By these at times, ev'n as with adamant round,
 Kept so from breaking!—yet not *thus* upborne
 She mov'd, though some sustaining passion's wave
 Lifted her fervent soul—a sister for the brave!

Inez, the second sister, is thus captivately described.

XLII.

And she to die!—she lov'd the laughing earth
With such deep joy in its fresh leaves and flowers!
—Was not her smile even as the sudden birth
Of a young rainbow, colouring vernal showers?
Yes! but to meet her fawn-like step, to hear
The gushes of wild song, so silvery clear,
Which, oft unconsciously, in happier hours
Flow'd from her lips, was to forget the sway
Of Time and Death below,—blight, shadow, dull decay!

XLIII.

Could this change be?—the hour, the scene, where last
I saw that form, came floating o'er my mind:
—A golden vintage-eve;—the heats were pass'd,
And, in the freshness of the fanning wind,
Her father sat, where gleam'd the first faint star
Through the lime-boughs; and with her light guitar,
She, on the greensward at his feet reclin'd,
In his calm face laugh'd up; some shepherd-lay
Singing, as childhood sings on the lone hills at play.

XLIV.

And now—oh God!—the bitter fear of death,
The sore amaze, the faint o'ershadowing dread,
Had grasp'd her!—panting in her quick-drawn breath,
And in her white lips quivering;—onward led,
She look'd up with her dim bewilder'd eyes,
And there smil'd out her own soft brilliant skies,
Far in their sultry southern azure spread,
Glowing with joy, but silent!—still they smil'd,
Yet sent down no reprieve for earth's poor trembling child.

One of the refinements of barbarism, in those hideous sacrifices, was the delay of death. The previous ceremonies were, according to the genius of the church, the time, and the nation, so numerous, and so formally gone through, that the victims of the inquisition were often kept in that worse agony than death, for many hours together. The whole preparation for their torture was before their eyes, and they were exposed to the howlings of the multitude, the more afflicting exhortations of the monks, and the obvious misery of their relatives and friends among the spectators, frequently till the day had gone down, and the execution was left to be finished in darkness. This scene, and its contrast with the landscape, are powerfully marked in the following description. The *Auto da Fé* was sometimes held outside the cities.

L.

It died away;—the incense-cloud was driven
Before the breeze—the words of doom were said;
And the sun faded mournfully from Heaven,
—He faded mournfully! and dimly red,
Parting in clouds from those that look'd their last,
And sigh'd—"farewell, thou sun!"—Eve glow'd and pass'd—
Night—midnight and the moon—came forth and shed
Sleep, even as dew, on glen, wood, peopled spot—
Save one—a place of death—and there men slumber'd not.

LI.

'Twas not within the city—but in sight
Of the snow-crown'd sierras, freely sweeping,
With many an eagle's eyrie on the height,
And hunter's cabin, by the torrent peeping
Far off: and vales between, and vineyards lay,
With sound and gleam of waters on their way,
And chestnut-woods, that girt the happy sleeping,

In many a peasant-home!—the midnight sky
Brought softly that rich world round those who came to die.

LII.

The darkly-glorious midnight sky of Spain,
Burning with stars!—What had the torches' glare
To do beneath that Temple, and profane
Its holy radiance?—By their wavering flare,
I saw beside the pyres—I see thee *now*,
O bright Theresa! with thy lifted brow,
And thy clasp'd hands, and dark eyes fill'd with prayer!
And thee, sad Inez! bowing thy fair head,
And mantling up thy face, all colourless with dread!

The martyrs sometimes showed a serenity and courage almost inconceivable. There have been instances of their delivering the noblest addresses to the multitude while the flame was gathering round them—of praying with unchanged countenances while their limbs were actually consuming—of parting with life in the midst of exclamations, and hymns of holy and invincible rejoicing. From witnessing this scene of horror, and yet of lofty and generous emotion, the Spaniard flies, and finds himself in a lonely cathedral. He spends the night in meditation, and feels a new influence on his spirit; he speaks of his faith, and is thrown into a dungeon: where he is tortured, but after a long confinement is set at liberty. In the mountains he finds his wife and son, and with them passes the Atlantic. His wife dies at sea—he arrives in the New World, and there prepares him for an old age of faith and prayer, his thoughts still reverting to the rich recollections of the sights and sounds of Spain.

We have now given the beauties of this fine poem, and have left ourselves no room for even the few strictures that we might feel compelled to make. The story is not sufficiently marked by incident. It is much more a narrative of others than of the intended hero. The Spaniard's conversion is not distinctly marked, nor does he *appear* to have been converted on much stronger grounds than those of hatred for the inquisition, and admiration of a picture in a cathedral window. The Bible is an after-instrument, and altogether too faintly introduced. The author has here flung away a most noble, yet natural opportunity of sustaining the moral purpose of her poem. It also disappoints us unnecessarily to know, that the Spaniard was unable to lead his beloved wife to the Truth, and that she perished in darkness; for those vague and shadowy hues of the truth which the poet talks of as dawning on her mind, could not satisfy her belief, more than they can satisfy our interest in her conversion. The Spaniard's confinement in the Inquisition is touched in colours that almost elude the eye; facts ought always to be stated, at least, with distinctness.

Some of the descriptions are beautiful. But it must be acknowledged, that we are at last growing a little weary of description. Goats, and guitars; blue mountains, and olive groves; moorish castles and castanets, have had their day, and are now fallen into disuse by the higher classes of literary taste. We will venture to say, that nine out of ten of the very worst writers of the time cannot talk of Switzerland without bringing in Mount Blanc and the *Ranz des Vaches*; nor of Germany, without "The Rhine, the Rhine, be blessings on the Rhine;" and the "winecup;" and the "warhorn;" and the "minnesinger;" &c. &c.; but these things have lost their merit by their merciless use, and we must not see Mrs. Hemans, who ought to rank with the highest, condescending to adopt the means of the most desperate of the dabblers in Helicon.

FURTHER REMARKS ON FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Who are the persons that receive relief under the poor laws? The agriculturists, mechanics, reduced tradesmen, fishermen, and labourers in various vocations, form by far the greatest numbers. It has been affirmed, and with some truth, that the agriculturist's wages are insufficient to supply a family with food and raiment, and therefore that he cannot become a subscriber to a society for mutual support. In some districts the wages of labour are disgracefully low, and as the deficiency is too often made up by overseers from the parish-rates, the magistrates are called on to increase their vigilance and bring the delinquents to merited punishment. Every agricultural labourer who is, as he should be, fairly remunerated for his work, is able to take *one penny* from his daily pittance to accumulate as a resource against dependence and poverty in the days of adversity and sickness. Suppose this man to be twenty years of age, one penny a-day would ensure him in the County Benefit Society — *Twelve shillings a-week during sickness, with medicine and medical attendance, six shillings a-week during the period that he is progressively advancing to health; a weekly allowance of seven shillings after the age of sixty-five, and the power of leaving twelve pounds by his will to be paid by the Society to the person to whom he devises it.* The mechanic is better able to secure these great advantages than the agriculturist, because the average amount of wages to this class is greater. There are too often instances of bitter distress among the manufacturers, to permit as positive an observation on their capability; at the same time, it must be owned, that the manufacturers are known to be improvident in the times of prosperity; and it is ascertained that very few accumulate a sufficient sum during their youth to support them after they are too infirm to labour. The earnings of fishermen are precarious; yet, unless we are mistaken, their profits are much greater than those of the agriculturists. Small traders, servants, and general labourers, are all, for the most part, able to ensure their comfort and independence by entering these societies, and therefore should be urged to do so, not only from motives of benevolence, but on the principle of public good. The agriculturist is, on the whole, less able to diminish his weekly pittance for this purpose than any other labourer; yet we find, from the evidence of the Reverend Thomas Becher, who, like Mr. Fleming, has nobly wrought in this extensive field for the exercise of philanthropy, that this class, the least able to spare anything from their earnings, constitutes a great proportion of the members of the society founded by that exemplary divine aided by Admiral Southerton. If "*chiefly labourers in husbandry*" constitute one of the few sound and best regulated societies in England, every other class of the working portion of the people is able to secure themselves against the degradation of parish relief.

We have said that the establishment of these Friendly Societies must eventually diminish the Poor Rate, and so improve the temporal and moral condition of the lower classes. If any man is inclined to doubt that such would be the effect, let the *following facts* from the evidence of Mr. Becher for ever remove his doubts. "In reducing the poor-rates of Southwell, it will be found from the statement presented, that the nett cost of maintaining the poor in 1821, was £2,010; in 1822, £1,421; in 1823, £589; and in 1824, £517; and I have reason to believe that the

expences of the current year, ending at Lady Day next, will not exceed, but rather fall beneath, the last amount. THIS REDUCTION WAS EFFECTED PARTLY DURING AN ADVANCED PRICE OF PROVISIONS, AND IN A TOWN SITUATED IN AN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT. My observations, however, do not apply exclusively to Southwell, but, in a certain degree, to forty-nine parishes constituting the surrounding neighbourhood. The inhabitants of this district, perceiving the beneficial effects produced upon the character and conduct of the poor, as well as the diminution of the *parochial expenditure*, have incorporated for similar purposes; and I, as the visitor, am now effecting a reduction of their rates upon similar principles!"

We have come to the conclusion, not from a hypothetical foundation, but from *facts* which admit of no debate, for the poorest class constitutes a great proportion of the associations which has produced this important result.

We are not inclined to say more on the expediency of establishing, in every part of the empire, these societies. Every man who possesses the feelings of patriotism and humanity must feel his bosom swell with an ardent desire to become a fellow-labourer with Mr. Fleming and Mr. Becher in promoting these means for at once securing the poor, the sick, and the aged from penury and misery, and the kingdom from a demoralising and oppressive tax.

The greater number of the opinions entertained even by people in the superior walks of life, excepting those which relate to mere points of moral rectitude, when closely examined, have but weak foundations for their support. Many opinions are adopted from indefinite notions, many from sheer ignorance, and many from mere opposition. Every day we hear of the immobility of prejudice, and the violence of fanaticism: there may be some truth in the assertion, but he who has any knowledge of human nature knows, that prejudice, fanaticism, and almost every passion yields to the magic touch of *interest*. Let those capable of comprehending the soundness and utility of such societies as those founded in Hampshire and at Southwell, be assured, that it is to the interest of the poor to become members of them, and they will no longer oppose their establishment, and soon teach the poor in their districts to appreciate them. Should they doubt this point, too, they will find *fact* against them as in the former instance. These are the words of Mr. Becher.

"The transition from a dependence upon the parish to a reliance upon their own resources, I have not found so violent as might be expected; because, when the poor are compelled to rest upon their personal forethought and exertion, they devise means of support beyond our knowledge and almost beyond our comprehension." On Mr. Becher being asked; "do you mean, by using the expression, *compelled to rest upon their own resources*, that you refuse relief to those who do not contribute to those societies?" he gave the following reply, which must excite respect for him wherever it is read.

"We teach the poor, that the only relief to which a pauper is entitled is bare subsistence. We explain to them the nature of the saving-bank, and of the friendly institution; we propose to take a portion of their children in the first instance, as recommended in the report alluded to, and to diet them daily at the workhouse, where they are schooled and employed according to Mr. Locke's system, and allowed to return home

in the evening ; when the poor are very urgent, and deny the possibility of procuring employment, we grant them piece-work, of which we always contrive to possess a staple supply ; by these means, and by a firm, just, and frugal administration of the poor laws, *we revive* those virtuous feelings and provident habits which constitute the natural and legal basis of independence among the laborious members of the community."

It appears from facts, obtained by experiment, that the prejudices of the lower orders are not insuperable obstacles to the establishment of societies for their comfort : it now only requires exertion, similar to that displayed by the great philanthropists who have espoused this system, to extend them to every county, and to urge, by patient explanation of their uses, the poor to enter into these associations.

In the mining and manufacturing counties, some dislike has been observed to exist to the establishing of great societies from an ill-founded apprehension that the members will use these associations for the purpose of devising means of combining against their employers. Was this suspicion well founded, it would be just ground for great vigilance, but there is no foundation for apprehension. In the first place the regulations of the County Benefit Society do not permit its members to assemble, to feast, and spend the money in useless profusion, and too often in riot and drunkenness. In the second place, it is maintained by the testimony of many witnesses, before the committee, that very few societies have ever been used to facilitate combinations among the working classes. The number does not amount to more than *three* or *four*. One society is known to have used between three and four hundred pounds for such nefarious purposes. One item amounted to one hundred and twenty pounds, a gift to the Bradford weavers. If any apprehension existed in a district that a society was formed for such purposes, the remedy is always at hand : the justices in quarter sessions can refuse to sanction its establishment. The way, yet more certain, to allay such apprehensions, is to form County Societies on the principles of those of Hampshire and Southwell, and so obtain two great ends, the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and the security against combinations through smaller benefit clubs.

It is not to be wondered at in this trafficking, calculating country, that some keen speculations have been entered into by individuals too solicitous for gain. A company, who considered their data sufficiently accurate, subscribed a large sum, and undertook, for proportional payments, to provide the insurer with the same benefits as other Friendly Societies, but with the intention of sharing the profits among the subscribers. Of the legality of this proceeding we shall say nothing : we have heard that they were unwilling to permit a distinguished individual to examine their books. We have not heard of the existence of any more of these disgraceful speculations, but warn our readers, who intend to become members of Friendly Societies, to be certain that they are not of the stamp of that established in Threadneedle Street.

We must now say a little on the nature of the calculations on which this refined system rests. The great actuaries and others who have studied this complicated question, consider that data, sufficiently accurate for practical purposes, have been obtained. The Northampton tables, which form the basis of most of the calculations of this country, underrate human life to a great degree. The Swedish tables are not

considered more accurate. The Carlisle tables accord more closely with the results obtained by Mr. Finlaison, than any other. This gentleman is the actuary of the National Debt Office, and has been employed for six years in investigating the true law of mortality, and the difference of duration of life between the two sexes. One observation was made on twenty-five thousand people who were either nominees in tontines, or life annuities; these were persons in the upper classes of the community. Another observation was made on seventy-five thousand men belonging to Chelsea and Greenwich hospitals. Much valuable information on this important subject has been obtained by the "Highland Society of Scotland," which, with some difficulty, collected returns of the length of life, and the duration of sickness between given periods of age, from more than seventy societies.

It is not quite determined that sickness and the duration of life bear an exact proportion to each other, although the observations have been pressed very close. It must be remembered that some districts are less healthy than others, some trades productive of sickness, and that crowded cities subject people to more accidents and causes of ill-health, and are not favourable to longevity. Perhaps a census of the population, not only as to numbers and sexes, but to the age of each individual, every seven years, for three or more periods, would facilitate the arrival at a more correct result, and so enable the community to reap advantages from the precision of the calculations on such extensive data. It is the opinion of Mr. Finlaison, that if ten thousand persons are living at the age of twenty and ten thousand at the age of forty-eight, then the same number of each will die annually, but the quantity of sickness among the latter number greatly preponderates, and so renders the proportional payments for relief during sickness much higher at that age. We subjoin the following tables, which will interest our readers.

A TABLE exhibiting the law of sickness, with reference to an individual, from twenty to seventy years of age; or the average duration of sickness endured by an individual in each year, from twenty to seventy years of age, shewn in weeks, and decimals of weeks. This table is the result of the calculations made on the returns to the Highland Society of Scotland.

AGE.	Weeks of Sickness at that Age.	AGE.	Weeks of Sickness at that Age.	AGE.	Weeks of Sickness at that Age.	AGE.	Weeks of Sickness at that Age.	AGE.	Weeks of Sickness at that Age.
21	,575	31	,631	41	,784	51	1,451	61	2,500
22	,576	32	,641	42	,814	52	1,541	62	2,736
23	,578	33	,652	43	,852	53	1,633	63	3,100
24	,581	34	,663	44	,902	54	1,726	64	3,700
25	,585	35	,675	45	,962	55	1,821	65	4,400
26	,590	36	,688	46	1,032	56	1,918	66	5,400
27	,596	37	,702	47	1,108	57	2,018	67	6,600
28	,603	38	,718	48	1,186	58	2,122	68	7,900
29	,611	39	,737	49	1,272	59	2,230	69	9,300
30	,621	40	,758	50	1,361	60	2,346	70	10,701

The data of the foregoing table when applied to sickness in London, or in unhealthy districts, may be deemed rather too low; as the results from it would place the insurers in jeopardy, it is safer to assume in practice rather higher data.

The following is the statement, showing the expectation or mean duration of human life, from and after every age, and for either sex, constructed by Mr. Finlaison, and before referred to.

AGE.	Mean duration of Life to be expected by		AGE.	Mean duration of Life to be expected by		AGE.	Mean duration of Life to be expected by	
	A Male.	A Female.		A Male.	A Female.		A Male.	A Female.
0	50,16	55,51	34	30,79	34,96	68	10,14	12,16
1	50,13	55,59	35	30,17	34,31	69	9,67	11,57
2	50,04	55,37	36	29,54	33,68	70	9,22	10,99
3	49,80	50,05	37	28,91	33,04	71	8,79	10,44
4	49,42	54,65	38	28,28	32,40	72	8,57	9,92
5	48,93	54,23	39	27,65	31,76	73	7,96	9,41
6	48,36	53,72	40	27,02	31,12	74	7,54	8,92
7	47,71	53,15	41	26,39	30,46	75	7,12	8,46
8	47,02	52,50	42	25,74	29,81	76	6,69	8,00
9	46,30	51,80	43	25,08	29,14	77	6,23	7,58
10	45,57	51,05	44	24,42	28,48	78	5,78	7,19
11	44,83	50,27	45	23,75	27,81	79	5,35	6,83
12	44,07	49,48	46	23,07	27,13	80	4,94	6,50
13	43,31	48,70	47	22,38	26,44	81	4,55	6,20
14	42,53	47,93	48	21,68	25,75	82	4,18	5,89
15	41,76	47,19	49	20,98	25,06	83	3,82	5,57
16	41,01	46,51	50	20,30	24,35	84	3,46	5,22
17	40,29	45,86	51	19,62	23,65	85	3,12	4,84
18	39,61	45,22	52	18,97	22,93	86	2,81	4,44
19	38,98	44,60	53	18,34	22,22	87	2,53	4,03
20	38,39	43,99	54	17,73	21,50	88	2,31	3,62
21	37,83	43,36	55	17,15	20,79	89	2,12	3,21
22	37,34	42,73	56	16,57	20,08	90	1,95	2,83
23	36,87	42,09	57	16,02	19,38	91	1,83	2,49
24	36,39	41,45	58	15,47	18,60	92	1,65	2,21
25	35,90	40,81	59	14,93	18,00	93	1,49	1,97
26	35,41	40,17	60	14,39	17,32	94	1,34	1,75
27	34,86	39,52	61	13,84	16,64	95	1,18	1,55
28	34,31	38,87	62	13,28	15,96	96	97	1,32
29	33,75	38,22	63	12,72	15,30	97	75	1,12
30	33,17	37,57	64	12,17	14,64	98	50	94
31	32,59	36,91	65	11,63	14,00	99	00	75
32	32,00	36,26	66	11,10	13,37	100	0	50
33	31,40	35,61	67	10,61	12,76			

From tables, similar to the two above inserted, calculations are made of the sum to be paid at a specified age, to ensure during sickness a proportional benefit, or an annuity to be paid to a male or female at a given age, on payment of a certain sum.

The system may be made clearer to those not accustomed to such examinations by giving the following passage from Mr. Becher's most valuable evidence. "The Southwell tables calculate the number of sick members under the age of twenty-five, at one in forty-six; from the age of twenty-five to thirty at one in thirty-seven and a fraction; from thirty to forty at one in thirty-two, and from forty to fifty at one in twenty-seven." It is evident from the first age specified that if forty-six persons were to agree to pay each sixpence a week, to receive when sick eight shillings a week, and only one at a time was to be sick all the year round, that he would take only a portion of the sum paid by the forty-six each week into the fund, and so the remainder of the sum not given to

the sick would be allowed to accumulate. If the insurers were older, of course their payments to guarantee them the same sum a week while sick, would be necessarily larger, because as age advances sickness increases, and consequently the demands on the fund must be more frequent.

The calculations of these societies have, in many instances, particularly in the Hampshire and Southwell, been extended to insurances for sums to be paid to children on their attaining a certain age, and thus preparing the means of apprenticing them, &c. It will, therefore, be as well to offer some information relative to the number of births, and the mortality among infants, although it is a subject on which the great actuaries speak with caution, and on which sufficiently extensive data do not exist.

Among the poorer classes a greater number of women become pregnant and a greater number miscarry, than among the higher orders. The mortality among the children of the poor is much greater than among those of the rich, so that the numbers of both rich and poor which attain to maturity are nearly equal in a given number of marriages. The proportion of infant mortality appears, among the poor, to be as follows: out of one thousand births five hundred and forty-two are alive at the time of the mothers' next lying-in. The births average two in every four years, from the time of marriage to the twentieth year of parturition; and the number of children alive at the period of the mother's next lying-in is at the rate of one in every four years. The number of births is not affected by the age at which marriage is contracted on the part of the female, but it appears that the births are not so quick when the woman marries very young, as they are when married at maturer years. The average number of children is nearly four, and the miscarriages one in three. There are no computations of the numbers of unfruitful marriages.

As the number of births, and the mortality at different periods of infant life, are points of great importance in political economy, and also to individuals desirous of ensuring benefits for infants, it is expected that the legislature will enact some general and efficient methods by which exact returns may be obtained. Some of the great offices for insurance attempt to obtain information by giving premiums, but their means cannot be rendered as generally available as those which the legislature could adopt.

The chairman, Mr. Peregrine Courtenay, of the Select Committee on Laws respecting Friendly Societies, communicated with the Baron B. Delessert, and received some useful information from him, from which it seems that systematic attention has been paid to the subject of mortality by official persons in France. Mr. Davillard drew up the tables of mortality generally used in France, from documents collected by the Minister of the Interior. As was expected, very minute and detailed replies were given; some of them approach the computations of our own actuaries: for example, out of one million of children, supposed to be born in France at the same period, five hundred and two thousand two hundred and sixteen, or rather more than half, will be alive in twenty years. The proportion of births in France has constantly diminished: from 1670 to 1700 the births were four four-fifths; from 1710 to 1750 the proportion was four two-fifths; from 1750 to 1790 it was four minus one-tenth. These are very curious facts, and it is very difficult to

suggest any reason for their existence. Our limits will not permit us to enter on the subject of Friendly Societies in France, indeed the information we have is not sufficient.

We shall now offer a few remarks on the County Friendly Society, and the means by which it may be promoted to hasten and ensure the great results which it is calculated to produce, if the exertions of the community are in proportion to the magnitude of the undertaking.

"Any person, whether Male or Female, between the ages of ten and fifty, being of respectable character and in good health, may, if residing in the county of Hants, become a candidate for admission.

"The Honorary Members voluntarily superintend the management of this institution, and the application of the funds, and enrich the establishment with their donations and subscriptions; but do not receive any emolument in return.

"The benefactions already received exceed Four Thousand Pounds, and the annual subscriptions exceed Two Hundred Pounds.

"The Ordinary Members, as joint proprietors, are, by Act of Parliament and by Rules, entitled to all the advantages arising from the contributions, which are vested in the trustees, 'to be deposited by them in the Bank of England for the use and benefit of the institution, and of the several depositors therein, their respective executors or administrators, according to their respective claims and interests.'

"Should the Funds accumulate, so as to admit of a Division, the Surplus is to be apportioned by the trustees among the contributors, under the advice of two professional actuaries, or persons skilled in calculation, who have been approved by the justices in quarter sessions assembled; and who are to certify, that the interests of all the contributors to the institution, and of all persons having claims thereon, either in possession or expectancy, have been fairly dealt with and secured.

"The superior board of management will hold its meeting at the Grand Jury Chamber, in Winchester, on the first Monday in every month, at the hour of one in the afternoon; and will be adjourned, from time to time, as business may require.

"Local Committees will be appointed in every considerable town or district for conducting the concerns of the institution. These committees will be fully empowered to accept proposals of candidates, to contract for assurances, to receive single and monthly contributions, and to make all payments and allowances due to the members resident in their respective districts.

"An Anniversary Meeting of the honorary and the ordinary members will be convened in every district containing fifty members. At this meeting a Report shall be made, exhibiting the state of the funds; and the ordinary members shall recommend as Stewards, one or more of their number, not exceeding four; who, when approved by the Committee, are to transact such business as may occur, and will be entitled to ten shillings each, yearly, for the performance of their duty.

"Auditors are appointed to examine the accounts, and to present, annually, a Report containing a statement of the funds.

"The Treasurer has given a bond, with sureties, for one thousand pounds, as a security for all money, and other things entrusted to his care or custody. The Secretary is bound also with sureties in the sum of five hundred pounds, and every Agent in the sum of two hundred pounds under similar obligations. No balances are to be retained in their hands, except such as may be deemed necessary to satisfy the current demands upon the society.

"Honorary Physicians will be nominated, if possible, in every district; to whom references may be made in cases of emergency.

"Surgeons will be provided to officiate in every district; and every member, assuring any allowance in sickness, and residing within five miles of the office of the Agent, upon whose book the assurer's name is entered, shall, in addition to such allowance, be entitled at all times to require and receive from the surgeon, at the expense of the institution, Medical Attendance, Advice, and Medicine.

"Every Payment, due from the institution to the members, will be made by the agents in the different districts, according to such arrangements, as shall be found best adapted to promote general accommodation.

"The Members are divided into ten classes, as will appear from the rules of classification, and the tables of calculations.

"The Bed-lying Pay of the first class is two shillings per week; and is due, so long as a member shall be confined by sickness or infirmity to the bed or bedchamber; and

shall continue unable to walk out of the house, to perform any labour, or to execute any employment. While the member remains in this state, the bed-lying pay will never be withdrawn.

"The Walking Pay of the first class is one shilling per week; and is due to every sick or infirm member, who is able to walk out of the house to perform any labour, or to execute any employment; but not so as, during any one week, thereby to earn any sum, or to acquire any emolument, equal in amount or value to the weekly walking pay. The walking pay may be demanded without making any previous application for the bed-lying pay, which appears to be an important privilege.

"The Allowances in the second class are twice the amount of those in the first class; and thus, by similar gradations, do the ten classes advance progressively.

"No person is entitled either to the bed-lying pay or the walking pay, until he or she shall have been a member for one year; but every person is entitled to medical attendance, advice, and medicine, at the expense of the institution, immediately on admission.

"The Allowances in Sickness will not be granted to any female, during the first month next immediately after child-birth.

"The payment on Death is due whenever that event may occur. All allowances in sickness, on the part of the institution, cease at the age of sixty-five, when the annuity assured therewith will commence."

The foregoing are the principal regulations, and will afford a fair criterion by which to form an estimate of its utility.

The last clause we object to—sickness after the age of sixty-five increases in duration and intensity, and consequently the sufferer requires greater pecuniary assistance. We are not competent to pass any opinion on the best mode of ensuring a continuation of a sick allowance, which with the annuity would amount to the sick allowance to which the annuitant had been entitled previous to his reaching the age of sixty-five; that appears to us to be advisable.

There is one *great obstacle* to the flourishing of these societies. It is one which has not been stated, and which is obvious as soon as it is mentioned. The *iniquitous, degrading, demoralising practice* of paying to the agricultural labourer very *small wages*, and *making up a sum, deemed by the parish officers sufficient to support his family!!* This system we lightly referred to in the commencement of these remarks under the terms "misapplication of parochial assessment." Now we will vent our indignation at this nefarious practice. Magistrates, overseers, yeomen, tenantry, and others in various parts, have banded together to thus insult, oppress, and defraud the peasantry of England. We say, that this accursed practice is almost systematised—that occupiers of land combine to regulate the price of the peasant's labour, which being too little to enable him and his family to exist, they make up the deficiency from the poor-rate. This is a crying sin. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and has a right to fair remuneration, and not to the wages decreed by cunning and interested men, who thus compel the clergymen, the tradesmen, the occupants of houses, and others, to pay a portion of their labourers' wages. It is passing strange that self-interest has not pointed out to the people this robbery and misuse of their money. If the agricultural labourer is not paid his fair wages, but is only *allowed to earn a bare subsistence, how is he to find the means of providing against penury and misery during sickness and old age?* In the district superintended by Mr. Becher the agriculturists are subscribers to his admirable institution. There his vigilance and philanthropy are sure guards against this infamous practice. Mr. Fleming has this one obstacle opposed to the growth of his great society—It is a subject well worthy the attention of Parliament, and would confer honour on any man who could procure the enactment of such law as would for ever shield the

poor against this demoralizing, and oppressive evil. When the labourer is left to receive from his employer the fair compensation for his work, he will then be able to secure independence and comfort by uniting with the Friendly Societies. Now, superior skill and industry have no excitement by proportional rewards—the wages are fixed, in too many districts, and the deficit made good by the parish—most of whom, we again repeat, are cheated and gulled, and made to pay for that labour from which they receive no benefit.

No great good is to be obtained without corresponding exertion. The future results to the kingdom by the skilful adoption and support of these great societies would be most beneficial: so the exertions by the clergy (in particular), by the landholders, by every friend to humanity, should be commensurate, and we heartily hope that the toils of Becher, Southeron, and Fleming, will be amply repaid by finding their bright example followed by their country.

N. O.

HUMAN LIFE.

A Ballad.

I stood by the towers of Ardenveile
And the bells rang out a jocund peal,
Loudly and merrily rang they then,
O'er field, and valley, and sylvan glen;
And each cheek look'd bright as the blush of morn,
And each voice sounded gay as the forester's horn,
And each heart was glad, for a heiress was born.

I stood by those time-worn towers again,
And prancing forth came a gallant train;
There was the priest in his robes of white,
And there was a maiden lovely and bright,
And a gallant knight rode by her side;
And the shouts of joy sounded far and wide,
For the heiress was Rudolph de Courcy's bride.

And again by those portals proud did I stand,
And again came forth a gallant band,
And I saw that same priest; but sad was his face,
And I saw that same knight, but he shrouded his face,
And I saw not that maiden in beauty's bloom,
But a shroud, and a bier, and a sable plume,
For the heiress was borne to her forefathers' tomb.

And such is human life at best,
A mother's—a lover's—the green earth's breast;
A wreath that is formed of flow'rets three,
Primrose, and myrtle, and rosemary;
A hopeful, a joyful, a sorrowful stave,
A launch, a voyage, a whelming wave,
The cradle, the bridal bed, and the grave.

H. N.

NEW PLAN OF CODIFICATION.

IN spite of the panegyrics which have been so often pronounced upon our laws, and their administration, no person who is practically acquainted with our English system of jurisprudence, and who will speak of it ingenuously, can deny that it is attended with great and numerous mischiefs, which are every day becoming more intolerable. The difficulties, the expense, the tedious length of litigations, the uncertainty of their issue, and, in many cases, the lamentable delay of decision, are but too well known to the great number to whom all this is a source of profit, and to the far greater number on whom it brings down calamity and ruin—the major part of which grievances may, we think, be traced to the obscurity and uncertainty of the common law, and to the confused, contradictory, and unintelligible state of the statute books. That the statute law of this country is in this condition did not escape the vigilance of our ancestors, and has been heretofore fully and frequently acknowledged by Parliament. No steps, however, have until very recently been taken, for the purpose of providing a remedy for this now almost insupportable evil. The reverse indeed has been the case: for as population has increased, and commerce become more extended,—as prosperity has resulted from these, and vice and depravity have followed,—so have the municipal laws of regulation and protection been multiplied. Laws have been enacted without reference to those already extant on the subject of the enactment, and framed in the same obscure, verbose, and tautological style, which was the origin of that grievance arising from our statute law, so often acknowledged, and for the removal of which, now, for the first time some attempts have been made.

An act was passed for the purpose of consolidating and amending the laws relating to Bankrupts, which being found defective, was in the very same session of Parliament, introduced for amendment. The jury law, the second consolidation act, is also about to undergo an emendation.

That the work of amendment has commenced we do most sincerely rejoice; but that joy is overshadowed when we perceive that these noble and beneficial purposes are inadequately attempted. A partial consolidation has been attempted, from the specimens of which it is very apparent that a consolidation of particular parts without reference to the whole body of our laws can never thoroughly succeed. The attempt at improvement has also been made, retaining the same mysterious style of language, and involved sentences of our old acts of Parliament. Until attention shall be paid to this, until a total alteration shall be made in the wording of our statutes, we are convinced that no general and substantial improvement can take place. To have the desired effect, the statute law must be attacked in the aggregate; all the scattered laws on each subject collected, and codified under its own individual title, in language simple and clear.

And thus much, with regard to the statute law, is generally allowed; but if perfection be the end desired, the improvement must not rest here. The evils arising from the state of the *common law* are more hidden and less understood, and therefore more fatal in their effects. They can be appreciated by those only on whom they have fallen.

While the Legislature at St. Stephen's is annually casting forth into the world a cumbrous collection of new statutes, a different kind of legislation is proceeding in Westminster-Hall. The law which is every term discovered and brought to light by the judges, seems to vie in extent with that which is made by the Parliament. The *lex non scripta*, or common law, is collected, not from the plain text of a comprehensive ordinance, which is open to all men to consult, but from the decisions of courts of justice, pronounced in a great variety of cases, and which have disclosed small portions of it from time to time, as the miscellaneous transactions of the people may have chanced to require. Of a statute law we know with some certainty its extent, and we can discover what it has as well as what it has not provided; but under the common law no case is unprovided for, though there be many of which it is extremely difficult, and, indeed, impossible, to say beforehand what the provision is.

In cases which are under the control of no statute, and on which no decision has yet been pronounced, an unknown law exists, which must be

brought to light whenever the court is called upon for its decision—is not a law so unknown the same as a law not in existence? Is not the declaring that law substantially, to enact it? Are not the judges, though called only expounders of the law, in reality legislators? But we are told that the law is *legally* supposed to have had pre-existence; but will this legal fiction, enable men to conform to an unknown law as the rule of their conduct? Thus, by what are clearly *ex post facto* enactments, persons are subjected to the penalties of having disregarded prohibitions which had no existence—Is this justice?—It is common law!

In consequence of this great uncertainty of our common law, and of the confusion and unintelligibility of the statutes, the study of the law has become one of the most profound to which the human mind can apply itself—So profound, indeed, that no man exists who can claim a thorough knowledge of the statute law which is at present in force, and of all that body of the common law from which the veil of antiquity has been removed. In the profession of the law no man lays claim to such complete knowledge. One is distinguished as deeply learned in the law of real property; another in what relates to tythes and the rights of the church; a third is famed for his practice in the courts of common law; a fourth for his knowledge of the principles of the courts of equity; a fifth for criminal law; and a sixth is skilled in the forms of actions and rules of procedure; but no man professes fully to understand the whole of that law by which his life and his property are governed, and which every individual in the realm is bound to know at his own peril. If the law be so difficult of comprehension that none even of those whose lives have been wholly devoted to its study, can be fully masters of it, what impositions, losses, and disappointments must individuals, not members of that learned profession, experience from their ignorance of those laws which were framed for the governance of all.

In most other departments of a man's affairs, he knows whether his business be well or ill conducted; he knows whether his accountant or his steward consults his interest, because he knows something of accounts and the management of an estate; but he neither does nor can understand any thing of English law; he, consequently, is wholly at the mercy of the lawyer, and in proportion to the confidence he places in him, is generally a disappointed loser.

Another necessary effect of this doubt and uncertainty in our law is, the increase of litigation; for those who are generally learned in the law, with the intention too of using their knowledge for the benefit of their clients, find, not unfrequently, after much expense incurred, and time lost, that the law upon a given point is not as they really conceived it to be; while, at the same time, those members of the profession who are mildly designated by the term disreputable, find, to their fullest satisfaction, ample means of sustaining that character which they have *over* earned. Thus each, in a different way, misleads his client under cover of the mystery of our laws.

These are a few of the disadvantages arising from the state of our laws, particularly, we conceive, from the *venerable* system of common law, which, as lawyers tell us, is the perfection of human reason! In an enlightened age, in an intellectual age, we think some attention should be paid to this most important subject, to the bringing to light, purifying, and arranging those laws which govern, as *it is said*, the first people of the world. Let this stigma no longer remain upon the country; let no more bungling disgrace the age—let proper advantage be taken of that spirit for improvement which has arisen, and the whole of our laws undergo a revision. Retaining the “grains of which,” let us commit the “bushel of chaff” to the gale: digest the common law and unite the same with the consolidated statute law—so forming a whole, having but *one* law.

This is the great secret, which, however unpalatable to some, must, we are convinced, very soon occupy the attention of Parliament. The country must be governed by one explicit and comprehensible law.

And here we are bound to take notice of an individual whose labours have entitled him, not only to the attention, but to the acknowledgments of his country. Without wishing to deduct from the equal fame of Mr. Bentham, or from the reputation of the other persons who have proposed the broad princi-

ple of codification ; we may assert that Mr. Uniacke, the late Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, is the first person who boldly came forward and addressed Government, proposing a *specific* plan for the codification of our laws : who has actually executed upon the plan proposed works, shewing its strength and virtue ; and who has induced others to come forward to assist him in this great task ; many of which gentlemen we understand are at present engaged in, and by their unassisted labours effecting, upon the principles proposed, the task proposed.

In the commencement of the year 1825, Mr. Uniacke, who was then just called to the English bar, published a letter to the Lord Chancellor on the necessity and practicability of forming a code of the laws of England ; wherein, after shewing the extent of the evil existing in our laws, and proving the necessity of such codification, he sets forth his plan, the outline of which, for the benefit of such of our readers as have not seen the pamphlet, we here transcribe :—

“ PLAN.—It is proposed, that the laws of England should consist of five books or codes, divided into titles, sections, and clauses. The first code to contain the law of persons, the second the law of property, the third the commercial law, the fourth the criminal law, and the fifth, the legal proceedings of courts. “ The first code proposed to be undertaken, is the commercial, under the titles, SHIPPING, INSURANCE, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, SALE—with all other titles which properly belong to this part of our law.

These to be arranged in the method of Domat's Civil Law, and each title to comprehend the whole statute and common law of the realm, connected with the subject. The most simple language to be used, and the greatest possible attention given to render it perspicuous. Each title to undergo repeated revisions before it is offered to the public ; and after it has been a sufficient time under public scrutiny, and has received such alterations as shall be deemed essential for the exclusion of incongruities, and contradictions, and for the insertion of every useful provision, which the most profound attention to the subject can suggest, that it should be brought into Parliament, and, if approved of, passed into a law. That the other titles should be published in their order, and be passed into laws, after the same care and examination, until the whole code shall be completed. It is intended that all the authorities, whether statutes, reports, or any work, considered an authority, should be referred to at the end of each title ; that these should be arranged in tables, with the most simple and easy mode of reference, which, of course, will be entirely dispensed with when they are passed into laws.”

Of this plan we are inclined highly to approve ; having seen its good effects when reduced to practical purposes. A work combining the whole of the law on that important subject of our legal proceedings. Evidence, has been executed by Mr. Harrison in a manner reflecting the highest credit on himself, and in no small degree illustrating the merit of the plan proposed by Mr. Uniacke. In this work the whole of the statute and common law upon this subject, which was scattered through a multitude of books, is digested into a small volume ; the rules are logically and scientifically laid down in plain language, with the exceptions under each rule systematically stated. A reference to any point is obtained without loss of time or confusion of intellect by reason of its excellent arrangements, and moreover these advantages (conciseness and clearness) are obtained by reason of their very existence at a cost unusually small.

No public notice has been taken of this plan by Government, although several of the individual members of the administration have, we understand, expressed a very high opinion of Mr. Uniacke's suggestions. In fact, we consider that his mode of opening the matter to Government was injudicious. His letter was addressed, certainly, to the highest legal authority in the country ; yet being to one who had expressly pledged himself to resist to the utmost innovation of every kind, we think that some other more advantageous channel might have been selected, through which to convey his ideas. And even, in this letter, we find Mr. Uniacke so strongly possessed with the importance of his plan, so wholly unmindful of *tactique*, as to pass eulogy on the memory of Napoleon, and indulge in panegyric on the minister for foreign affairs—two persons

usually esteemed to be highly unpalatable to the venerable personage addressed. There are many instances also of bad taste in the composition of the letter, such as exclaiming, "God bless you, my Lord!" as an introduction to your humble servant. But, however faulty the vehicle of the plan may be, the plan itself lays the country under great obligation to its author.

THE SONGS OF OUR FATHERS.

———"Sing aloud
Old Songs, the precious Music of the Heart."

Wordsworth.

Sing them upon the sunny hills,
When days are long and bright,
And the blue gleam of shining hills
Is loveliest to the sight!
Sing them along the misty moor,
Where ancient hunters rov'd,
And swell them through the torrent's roar,
The songs our fathers lov'd!

The songs their souls rejoiced to hear,
When harps were in the hall,
And each proud note made lance and spear
Thrill on the bannered wall:
The songs that through our valleys green,
Sent on from age to age,
Like his own river's voice, have been
The peasant's heritage.

The reaper sings them when the vale
Is filled with plummy sheaves;
The woodman, by the starlight pale,
Cheered homeward through the leaves:
And unto them the glancing oars
A joyous measure keep,
Where the dark rocks that crest our shores
Dash back the foaming deep.

So let it be!—a light they shed
O'er each old fount and grove;
A memory of the gentle dead,
A lingering spell of love.
Murmuring the names of mighty men,
They bid our streams roll on,
And link high thoughts to every glen
Where valiant deeds were done.

Teach them your children round the hearth,
When evening-fires burn clear,
And in the fields of harvest mirth,
And on the hills of deer:
So shall each forgotten word,
When far those lov'd ones roam,
Call back the hearts which once it stirred,
To childhood's holy home.

The green woods of their native land
Shall whisper in the strain,
The voices of their household band,
Shall breathe their names again;
The heathery heights in vision rise
Where, like the stag, they rov'd—
Sing to your sons those melodies,
The songs your fathers loved!

STAUENBACH, THE SHARPSHOOTER.

AFTER the battle of Austerlitz the Austrian army was virtually disbanded. The regiments were left without pay in consequence of the general breaking up of the Austrian finance; the public spirit was extinguished by the result of so many unsuccessful wars; Napoleon's genius seemed to have gained the final ascendancy; and the general feeling throughout the Continent was, that all efforts for independence were hopeless.

But in the midst of this national despair there were some gallant spirits left, as if to keep up the remembrance of the old national glory, and be ready for the time of retribution. Among the disbanded troops was a regiment of sharpshooters, chiefly raised among the range of the Carinthian Alps. They were ordered home to their native place, and some French officers, with a commissary-general, were sent to attend them to Laybach, and see the measure completed.

The country in the neighbourhood of Laybach is remarkably hilly, and the regiment was compelled to scatter a good deal. The men fell into groupes, and, as they became less immediately within sight of their masters, murmurs arose at the journey, and the insult of being thus driven home by French commissaries. As a party were thus talking at a turn of the mountain road, where they had halted without much fear of their officers before their eyes, the rear company of the regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Stauenbach, overtook them, and the sitters-down invited the others to drink. Discipline had been nearly at an end for some days before, and Stauenbach made no objection. He had probably been meditating something of what followed, for, on the glass being presented to him, he drank "the health of our father (the Emperor), and better days to our country." The toast was received with shouts. What was subsequently done to rouse the sharpshooters is not known, but it may be tolerably conceived, from the fact, that the colonel and staff were the only part of the regiment that entered Laybach with the Frenchmen: what had become of Stauenbach and the other officers no one could tell. Inquiry was set on foot by the French authorities, who were then pervading every corner of the Austrian territory: but nothing could be ascertained further, than that the whole regiment had anticipated Napoleon's orders, and had suddenly disappeared.

In a few days, however, reports were brought in to Laybach of occasional fires having been seen in the mountains that edge the valley of the Saave; and one morning the despatches, regularly forwarded to the French commissary-in-chief, did *not* arrive. This produced some disturbance in the city, and no slight alarm among the gentlemen of the French staff, who immediately despatched a courier to Moravia for an additional force of French troops. The courier set out at night, to prevent accidents: but his prevention was unlucky, for the next day he was set down blindfold within a short distance of Laybach, with a note declaring "war against the French," and informing "the French staff" that if they chose to stay in Laybach they might, but that not a man of them should ever return to France. This formidable document was signed "the King of the Mountains."

This billet produced singular excitement in the city. The French

commandant instantly ordered a meeting of the authorities, and in this civic and military council his Majesty of the Mountains was declared a public enemy, and a reward of the adequate number of thalers was offered for him, dead or alive. This was probably an unwilling measure on the part of the grave burghers of Carniola, but they knew the activity of Napoleon's vengeance too well to talk of hesitation; with the populace it was altogether a different affair, and their rejoicing at the defiance was all but treason to the supremacy of the conqueror. The "King of the Mountains" was an effective name, and the habitual taste of the German for forest wonders found its supreme indulgence in inventing attributes and adventures for this mysterious monarch.

War, and of all its kinds insurrectionary war, is fitted to take hold upon the popular imagination. Its secrecy, its sudden explosions—its sudden extinctions in one quarter, to spring up like a conflagration in another—even the personal intrepidity, intelligence, and dexterity required in its solitary and hazardous enterprizes, throw a romantic and superstitious interest about it, that gives a powerful impulse to the imagination. The "King of the Mountains" had none of the established indolence of the throne; he seemed even to have the faculty of being every where at once. The arrival of couriers soon ceased totally, or occurred only by permission of his invisible majesty: and then the letters were generally open, and accompanied by remarks, sometimes burlesque and sarcastic, and sometimes conveying intelligence of the most disastrous nature from France. The peasants brought provisions to the city only under the passport of his majesty; the traders and travellers were compelled to advertise in the *Laybach Zeitung* before they set out, their route, with a declaration that they were not going to France; in short, his majesty's determination to extinguish all intercourse with the land of tyranny, was expressed with the most undiplomatic distinctness and absence of ceremony.

The French authorities, however, now set themselves actively to resist the public feeling; and, as their first step, ordered the printer of the *Zeitung* to jail, with a declaration, that the first merchant or traveller suspected of compromising with "the banditti," should follow the printer. This had its effect for a few days, and the advertisements were stopped. But a Bolognese jeweller who had come to the fair of Idria, and after lingering impatiently for some weeks in the city, was anxious to realize his produce on the other side of the Tyrol, had not left Laybach half a German mile, when he was met by a party of armed "peasantry," who ordered him back. They took nothing from him, and when he offered them money, refused it, stating that they were paid by their own "sovereign;" and ordered merely to prevent any man's going through *his* territory without *his* passport. Some other attempts had the same result; until at length the French commandant determined to take the field against the unseen usurper. He gathered about five hundred troops of different arms, and called out the Burgher-guard to make up his army. But the citizens had long since settled their minds upon the point, and they, one and all, discovered so many personal reasons for objecting to a mountain campaign, that M. le Colonel de Talmont was, at last, with infinite indignation, obliged to compromise the affair, and leave the whole of the gallant Burgher-guard for the defence of the gates and ditches.

The Colonel was a bold fellow, a *vieux moustache*, who had served from

the time of Moreau's march into Swabia, and was a soldier all over. The idea that his communications should be intercepted by a "mountain thief, a pedlar, a goat-hunter," was at once intolerable and ludicrous; and he promised the civic council that, before twelve hours were over, they should see the "robber" with a rope round his neck. For the purpose of more complete surprise, the expedition was to wait for nightfall. About seven in the evening a patrol which had been ordered to search the market peasants as they passed out of the gates, (for the honest Carniolans were strongly suspected of carrying on the correspondence of the disaffected within and without), brought in an old seller of eggs, in whose basket they had found some gunpowder. This was of course contraband of war, and the peasant was brought to headquarters. A further search discovered a letter to the "Mountain King." He was extremely decrepid, and so deaf, that he could be scarcely made to understand that a court-martial was about to be held upon him. His Carniolan jargon was equally lost upon the Colonel. To shoot him, however, required some consideration. Trial was impossible, with a man destitute of all faculty of explanation or understanding; his age rendered him harmless; and cruelty might have irritated the country people, (who had crowded back on his seizure,) and deprived the city of its provisions. Finally, as the best alternative, it was determined to make use of the old man as a guide to the haunt of the insurgent chief.

This, however, he positively refused to be, under fifty pleas of ignorance, feebleness, and fear; he was, at last induced to give way, was seated on a baggage mule, and with a bayonet at his back was marched out with the troops. The peasantry hung their heads, with no very measured expressions of wrath at the hoary traitor; but as the French never condescend to know any language but their own, all this was lost upon them. Night fell—the expedition proceeded—and the old man and his ass were put in front of the column, watched by half-a-dozen Chasseurs as the advance of the whole.

The mountain-range that overhangs the Idrian Mine country is, though not very elevated, remarkably rugged. Short, sharp descents, and heights where every rock seems pointed for the express purpose of repulsion, make it an extremely arduous business to work one's way through it in the day-time—what must it be in the night! To add to its difficulties, one of those storms, so common and so violent in the summer of the south of Germany, came on. The whole expedition, the "general camp, pioneers and all," were drenched in a moment, and after a faint struggle to get on, the whole scattered themselves under the pine trees that cover every spot where a root can cling. The Colonel, fearful of losing his guide, now ordered him to be doubly watched; but he was so far from attempting escape, that, to avoid the storm, he was already making his way back to the clump where the Colonel had taken his stand.

The storm had now risen to a pitch of fury that made the shelter of the forest more perilous than even the open air; the trees were torn up by the roots—huge branches were flying about, to the infinite peril of every one who came in their way—sheets of gravel, and the lighter stones from the sides of the limestone cliffs, filled the air; and when to this were added thunder, that absolutely deafened the ear, and flashes that burst like shells from rock to rock, splitting whatever they touched, it may be believed, that the French wished themselves far enough that night from the mountains of Idria.

It was now between twelve and one; the troops had been out four hours, and as no symptoms of the insurgents had appeared, and every soul was heartily tired, the order was given to return. The whole corps were instantly *en route* with gladdened hearts; but even this had now become no trivial matter. The road, bad enough before, was now ten-times worse; the ascents were so slippery as to be almost inaccessible; the descents were but so many precipices—plunging them into so many torrents, as every rivulet had now swelled into a furious stream. The Laybach river this night had many a knapsack and pouch carried down its flood from the tributary streams of the hills.

In two hours more it would be morning, and the storm had at length begun to subside. But fighting was altogether out of the question, in the present dilapidated state of the “grand army” of Laybach. They were now toiling their slow way along the verge of the hollow in which the Quicksilver Mines lie, and which, from its shape and perpetual vapour, puts the traveller in mind of the boiler of a steam-engine; but, however picturesque for the eye of the tourist, a more vexatious route for a drenched army could not have been found in all Germany.

On a sudden, the old guide pointed to something that through the fog looked like the light in a cottage window. In a moment it had disappeared, and was in another followed by successive lights. The Colonel was an old soldier, and had learned his first lessons in the mountain battles of the Brisgau. The troops were instantly closed up, and ordered to stand to their arms—but the order had been scarcely given, before a shower of shot was poured in upon the position. Some men were knocked down close to the Colonel, and among them the old guide. De Talmont was proverbially brave, and cared nothing about giving or taking death; but he had humanity about him still, and he stooped down to give the dying man a draught of wine out of his canteen. The peasant swallowed it with difficulty, and dropped back on the ground with a deep groan. The firing had suddenly ceased, or was kept up only by the French flankers, who sent out a random shot now and then, without, however, knowing on which side the assailants were to be found. The word was again given to move, and the column began to pass down the sharp declivity above the village of Idria: but this declivity is seven hundred feet by the plumbline; and it may be imagined that, in utter darkness, it was not the easiest path in the world for a drenched and harassed party of foreigners. They had not descended half a hundred feet when a rifle flashed full in the Colonel's face; and this signal was followed by a rapid running fire, that seemed to circle the whole valley. The column feebly attempted to recover the high ground, but the balls came in showers from the ridge; to make their way down to the village was as much out of the question, unless they rolled themselves down the scarp'd precipice, where none but a dead man could ever reach the bottom; to stand where they were was impossible, for the bullets were raking their exposed column in all directions.

The Colonel had now found out his error, and with a few desperate men made a rush to the summit; the fire gradually paused on both sides from the excessive darkness, and he made good his footing; but out of his five hundred not above fifty could be gathered round him—the rest had been either shot or scattered through the forest. With that fifty, however, he made a bold stand, and the firing began to be vivid again, when the felt himself suddenly grasped by the neck. The grasp was that of a giant:

and he was in a moment dragged away among the rocks, until, between exhaustion and surprise, he fainted.

When he opened his eyes, he found himself in a hut with two or three long-bearded wild-looking figures, warming themselves over a stove. Beside the bed on which he lay, there was sitting a handsome, athletic young man, in the uniform of a Yager; the Colonel thought that he had seen the face before, and inquired into whose hands he had fallen.

"Better hands than a Frenchman's," was the rough answer; "for if we had fallen into theirs, we should have been shot; you are now among the freehunters of Carniola."

"And who are you?" said the prisoner.

"Me! why I am all things in turn," said the Yager, laughing. "Yesterday I was a grave citizen of Laybach, attending the order of Colonel de Talmont to shoulder my musket and mount guard in honour of Napoleon; this morning I am the King of the Mountains. I wish you joy at your arrival in my dominions, Colonel!"

"So, I am to thank your Majesty for last night's work; I wonder you did not shoot me at once—if I had caught you, it would have gone hard with your Kingship."

"Why, then, to tell you the truth, you were spared for the sake of a little piece of service that you did to a friend of mine."

The Yager started up, and throwing a cloak over his shoulders, came forward tottering towards the bed.

"Ah, by Jove, our old guide—that infernal old rogue; I suspected him once or twice, but the rascal seemed so decrepid, there was no use in killing him; a pistol-shot would scarcely have hurried him out of the world. Yes, I could have sworn that he was mortally wounded by the first fire. All a *ruse*, then?"

"All," said the Yager, "all was fictitious, but the generosity of Colonel de Talmont, that would not let even an old peasant go to the other world without a cup of wine. I was the old peasant—I had gone into the city to see what you were about. I threw myself in the way of your patrol said the Colonel, and became your guide. I had intended, as soon as I had brought you thoroughly into mischief, to make my escape, and take the command of my mountaineers. But you watched me too well—I had then nothing for it, but to pretend to be wounded in the first fire. The manœuvre succeeded tolerably, but, upon my honour, when I caught a glimpse of you, turning round to examine me, I expected to have found the business settled by the point of your sabre. I was agreeably disappointed by finding your canteen at my mouth, and from that moment I wished to be of what service I could to you. On your advance I was free, and you know the rest. The flashing of the rifles shewed me where you stood; and, as the only chance of saving you, I took the liberty of making a dash at your neck; it was no time for ceremony, and I was lucky enough in carrying you off without being touched myself. This is my palace, Colonel, and here you may command."

"And who the devil are you, after all?" said the Colonel.

"Mystery is a source of the sublime," answered the Yager. "That must remain a secret till better times."

In a few days the Colonel was sent to Laybach. He found the greater part of his expedition there before him, for the random firing of a night attack had produced little besides terror. The dispersion of the troops,

however, had been complete; they had brought home neither arms, ammunition, nor baggage. But, in default of these, they had brought abundance of exaggerated stories of the multitude and ferocity of the enemy. De Talmont soon returned with his corps to France. He found the passes open, and the King of the Mountains true to the laws of hospitality. But it fared differently with his successors; his Majesty continued the wonder of Carniola, and the horror of the French, for years. He continually surprised and defeated the corps that attempted to beat up his quarters, until the idea was utterly abandoned in despair. His last exploit was cutting off the rear division and the whole of the baggage of a French Marshal moving on Italy. Who the mountain king was, nobody knew, he had a hundred histories; he was alternately supposed to be Hofer, who had escaped from Mantua; Steinfort, the famous Austrian general of Light troops, whose body had not been found after the battle of Austerlitz; and a multitude of others. The countrypeople, however, fairly believed him to be neither Tyrolese nor German, but a good incarnation of the Devil—a benevolent prince of the power of the air—to be touched by neither ball nor bayonet, and, in the fitting time, to lead his mountain spirits to the liberation of the empire.

At length the aggressions of France compelled Austria to try the chances of war again. On the first order to levy troops, Lieutenant Stauenbach appeared at the court of Vienna with the offer of a regiment of *three thousand* sharpshooters! A deputation of his companions in their mountain costume, long-bearded, and with buskins and caps of wolf and bear-hides, attended him. The offer was gladly received. He was placed at the head of his "Free corps," and distinguished himself by remarkable gallantry in the campaign of Wagram. At the battle of Leipsic he was a general officer, with the "Free corps" in his division; and the mountaineers of Carniola, and their general Stauenbach, will be long remembered by Germany, and by her enemies.

LOVE'S LIGHT AND SHADE.

Light are the troubles
That sadden Love's mirth,
As the smooth water-bubbles
That break in their birth.
The shade on his temples
His bright locks impart;
The tears in his dimples
Are dews from his heart.
The weight on his wing
Is a world of delight:
His darts may not sing,
But are ever in flight.
The slightest thing made,
Though fragile and tender,
Hath always a shade
To await on its splendour:
And how should Love's tone
Have exemption from grief,
When a shadow is thrown
From the lily's clear leaf?
As a rose-leaf may tincture
The breast with its hue,
So Love's golden cincture
Shall darken it too!

S. L. B.

GALILEO AND THE COPERNICAN SYSTEM.

WHILE the clamours of discontented faction are assailing the present age with every term of reproach, when this country, in particular, is represented as in more abject slavery than even the iron reign of Bonaparte produced on the continent, it is with no ordinary pride that we can appeal to the arts and to the present state of literature for a satisfactory refutation of these mercenary calumnies: That servitude is as prejudicial to the advancement of knowledge as liberty is favourable to it, may be considered as an axiom: consequently when we find all the sciences cultivated with ardour and success—when every new discovery is rapidly followed by another still more brilliant—when governments vie with each other in promoting the ends of science, and in liberality towards its professors—it never can be said that the present age is debased or degraded, that despotism would extinguish the lamp of knowledge, and that the vagrant liberty of our ancestors is preferable to freedom, regulated and restrained as prudence may dictate for the welfare of society. Indeed the remarkable, and to us highly flattering, contrast between the state of Europe at the present time, and in the middle ages, renders the darkness of the latter much more sensibly felt; and the foreground being partially obscured by the blackness of the horizon, a shade is cast over many events that occurred at the revival of letters, which the romantic interest thence arising seems rather to perpetuate than to remove. As portrayed by the master hand of La Place, we now behold science not in the bloom of youth, but in the vigour of maturity; not with the wild, luxuriant, loveliness of early years, but with the dignified beauty of a matron, when time has brought her charms to perfection, and experience has added every grace which taste can imagine and art can supply. We should regret to think that she broke from her Gothic tomb without a struggle; we contemplate with lively emotion the contests and triumph of truth, the labours of those glorious men who, in some degree, laid the foundation on which Newton has raised his magnificent superstructure. We are moved with indignation at the pathetic descriptions, the melancholy pictures which represent the venerable and aged Galileo—the object of admiration and applause throughout Europe of all who could appreciate his talents—laden with chains, imprisoned, tortured, from the blind, superstitious bigotry of papal ignorance. But here there is more of fiction than of reality: the subject is interesting; and, as it is in some degree obscure, we shall avail ourselves of the light which has been thrown upon it by two memoirs of Tiraboschi, and by some other writers whose names will appear in the following pages.

Prior to the age of Galileo, by no persons and in no place were the defenders of the Copernican system treated with more honour than by the Roman pontiffs and in Rome; and although its first advocates were not Italians, yet it was to Italy they were indebted for their education: and if this system took its rise in Germany, it was first published in Italy, and there obtained countenance, favour and support,—facts not generally known, but of which the proofs will be found in the present memoir. The first to renew the system, of which the ancient Pythagorean school had given a sketch, namely, that the sun was the centre of the universe, and that the earth revolved round it, was Nicholas of Cusa, a man of low extraction in that village of the diocese of Treves, where he was born in the year 1401. *Moreri*. Having in his youth fled from his father's house, he entered into the service of the Count de Manderscheidt, at whose expence he was educated, and by whom, after he had studied at the most distinguished seats of learning in Germany, he was sent to the university of Padua—Italy being then the general place of resort for all men of every nation, who through their literary attainments aspired to celebrity. About the year 1425, Nicholas Cusanus obtained the degree of doctor of canon law at Padua. In this place Biagio Pelacane, who in the records of the university is described as “*famosissimus omnium liberalium artium Doctor et Monarcha*,” and whom Francesco Prendilacqua mentions as “*quasi solo nella scienza delle Matematiche*,” having previously occupied a chair at Pavia and Bologna, was Professor

of Astronomy from 1405 to 1411, a short time before Cusa went there; consequently "it is not improbable," says Tiraboschi, "that the latter received through him the first ideas of that system which he afterwards embraced, and of which he has given a rough draught in his work—" *de doctâ ignorantia*." He there (lib. ii. cap. 11, 12) states, that the earth moves and that the sun remains fixed, and to the popular objection that we see the motion of the latter, he replies, that it is similar to what happens to a person who, when in a ship under sail, keeps his eye fixed upon the shore—the land seems to be in motion and he appears stationary.

Now this book, in which he ventured to support an opinion at that time so strange, was not concealed in his writing-desk, but laid before the public with a dedication to one of the most celebrated persons of whom the church could boast—to Cardinal Giuliano Cesarini, his former master in canon law at Padua, and with whom Cusa, already Archdeacon of Lieges, assisted at the council of Basle, over which Pope Eugenius IV. had appointed the former to preside in his name, in the year 1431. This book of Cusa, dedicated to a cardinal, must have fallen into the hands of the learned, and the new opinions which he proposed must have been the frequent subject of their deliberations; more particularly so when he communicated to the same council his tract, to show the necessity of reforming the calendar, and the disorders into which it had fallen; so that the astronomical learning of the Archdeacon of Lieges must have been made known to that great assembly, and his fame consequently have been widely spread. Yet so far was the opinion which he advanced concerning the system of the world from occasioning him any inconvenience, that, on the contrary, he was raised by the Roman pontiffs to the highest dignities. He was employed in some delicate and important missions by Eugenius IV.; was nominated Cardinal in 1448, and appointed to the see of Brixen in the Tyrol by Nicholas V., who was never perhaps surpassed by any pope as a patron of learning: and he, Callistus III. and Pius II., his successors, availed themselves of the advice and assistance of the Cardinal de Cusa in the most difficult affairs and most arduous legations. In 1450 he was despatched into Germany for the purpose of effecting a league among its princes against the Turks, in which object he failed both at that time and three years afterwards; he was then employed to maintain the rights of the holy see against the secular princes of the empire, and was at length made governor of Rome: nor did these pontiffs cease to honour, esteem, and love him up to the time of his death, which took place at Todi in Umbria, in 1464. Nor should it be omitted, which is not generally known, that the works of the Cardinal de Cusa were first printed in Italy in the year 1502, at Corte Maggiore, under the patronage of the Marquis Rolando Pallavicino, the lord of that part of the Duchy of Piacenza, who addressed his epistle dedicatory to the celebrated Cardinal George d'Amboise. And still there was no one who accused the work of containing heterodox opinions, or suspected the author of heresy.

Here then is the person who first renewed the system, subsequently denominated Copernican, received into favour and distinguished by the popes and the Roman court, honoured by the friendship of one cardinal, and his works patronised by another. But this is far from all. The system thus roughly sketched out by Cusa was shortly afterwards brought to greater perfection, and the evidence in its support more clearly displayed by Nicholas Copernicus, and he was still countenanced and protected by the popes and the court of Rome, as will fully appear by considering the principal circumstances in the life of this great man. Copernic was born at Thorn in the year 1472. He obtained a degree in medicine at Cracow, where he made great proficiency in the knowledge of perspective and in the art of painting: he also studied mathematics under Albert Brudzevius, and desiring to excel in this science, he, as Cusa had done before him, proceeded into Italy and completed the usual course of study in the university of Bologna. During the whole of the fifteenth and part of the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries, Bologna and Padua were the two most celebrated universities of Europe; nor was any person esteemed a man of letters

who had not attended the schools of one or other of them. While Copernicus was a student at the former of these, Domenico Maria Novara, of Ferrara, one of the most learned astronomers which that age produced, was a professor there. Whether or no he was an advocate for the motion of the earth, it is impossible to determine; although it is certain he maintained that the pole of the world had changed its position since the age of Ptolemy, an erroneous opinion much canvassed about that period. But if Copernicus were indebted to any one for the idea which first gave rise to his system, it is much more probable that it was to Novara than to Girolamo Tagliavia of Calabria, who was then living, and to whom a very dubious report has sometimes assigned an honour to which he does not appear to have the slightest claim. From the testimony of George Joachim Rheticus, the scholar and inseparable companion of Copernicus, we learn that this latter, together with Novara, frequently employed himself at Bologna in astronomical observations, as in 1497 of the occultation of Aldebaran by the moon; and that thus having made known his proficiency in these studies, he was, about the year 1500, invited to Rome, and nominated public professor of mathematics. "*Bononiæ non tam discipulus quam adjutor et testis observationum doctissimi viri Dominici Mariæ, Romæ autem circa annum Domini M.D. natus annos plus minus vigintiseptem, Professor Mathematicum, in magnâ scholasticorum frequentiâ, et coronâ magnorum virorum et artificum in hoc doctrinæ genere.*"—(*Geor. J. Rheticus, Narrat. de Copernic. &c.*) In this city Copernicus continued his astronomical observations, and it is not improbable that at Rome he first conceived the idea of the system which bears his name: but this is merely a conjecture. After some time, Copernicus left Rome and Italy, where, however, the remembrance of his great astronomical attainments remained so strong, that a few years afterwards, that is in 1516, when the reform of the calendar was discussed in the Lateran council during the pontificate of Leo X., Copernicus was one of the learned men who were consulted by letter on the occasion. He in the mean time having been made a canon of Frauenburg, the see of his maternal uncle who was Bishop of Ermeland, there pursued his studies in peace, and reflecting upon and bringing to perfection his ingenious system, composed his great work "*De revolutionibus orbium celestium.*" But he well knew that a system in which he ventured to contravene an opinion for so many centuries established in the world, and sanctioned by the authority of such eminent philosophers, must meet with serious opposition, and have to contend with numerous enemies. He made interest therefore with persons in authority, who encouraged him not to be apprehensive of popular prejudices, against which their protection should render him secure. Now who were they to whom Copernicus was indebted for the publication of his work, and for security against jealousy, envy, and ignorance? A cardinal, a bishop, and a pope.

Cardinal Nicholas Schönberg, bishop of Capua, is the person to whom the world is indebted for the first edition of the works of Copernicus. This prelate was born in the same year with Copernicus, and afterwards, at the age of twenty, entered into the order of Saint Dominic, or of friars predicant; a circumstance worthy of remark, and which should lead us to be indulgent to those of the fraternity who afterwards, in the excess of their zeal, declaimed from the pulpit against Galileo, who illustrated and completed the system which had been supported and sanctioned by a former member of the society. It appears that the Cardinal was never personally acquainted with this distinguished astronomer, since in a letter dated November 1, 1536, which he addressed to him from Rome, and which is prefixed to the great work of Copernicus, he only says, that he has heard his profound learning much celebrated, and the astronomical system which he had conceived, explained; and of this he gives a compendium in the letter itself. He then entreats him earnestly not to suppress any longer so valuable a work, to transmit to him his book upon the sphere, and whatever else might have a connexion with the subject; adding, that he had desired a certain Theodoric of Redek to copy the whole at his expence, and to send the transcript to him at Rome. Copernicus was perhaps disposed to gratify the

wish of the Cardinal, but the latter having died in the following year, 1537, it appears that he could not make up his mind to submit his new opinions to the public. We know from Copernic himself that he frequently refused the solicitations made to him for that purpose. Thus, in a letter of dedication, of which more will be said hereafter, he declares that, besides the Cardinal of Schoenberg there was another prelate, Tidemann Giese, or Gisius, bishop of Culm, by whom he was continually urged to publish his book. "My friends have at length," he says, "after much opposition and with great difficulty, overcome my resolution. Among these the first was Cardinal Nicholas Schönberg, bishop of Capua, a man eminent in every branch of learning; and next to him, my most beloved Tidemannus Gisius, bishop of Culm, a person most profoundly acquainted with the sacred Scriptures and with literature in general, who frequently in his letters and sometimes even with reproaches, has exhorted and urged me to publish this book." Copernicus then at last determined on the publication of it. He had great patronage to hope for his work from the bishop and so many other learned men, by whom he was induced to lay it before the world; but he wished for a patron of higher authority, and selected the most exalted member of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, Pope Paul III. The letter of dedication by which it was offered to him, turns entirely on the novelty and difficulties of the argument and on the reasons which had led the author to conceive this new system. He does not run so much at length into the praises of the Supreme Pontiff as it is now the fashion to do in similar compositions, but gives a short yet luminous eulogy; saying, that even in the remote corner of the world where he resided, it was known that Paul III. was pre-eminent not only by his sublime dignity, but also by his love for the sciences, the mathematics more especially. History informs us that Paul III., although a perfidious politician, a compound of dissimulation, ambition, and fraud, and not more distinguished for his high literary attainments than for his despotism and intolerance, charges from which even the ingenuity of Cardinal Quirini is unable to clear him, was one of the most erudite men that ever filled the chair of Saint Peter: the picture which Ariosto (*Orlando Furioso*, c. 46, sec. 13) has drawn of him when cardinal, representing him as surrounded with all the most learned men of the age, may suffice to prove this.

Ecco Alessandro, il mio Signor, Farnese :

O dotta compagnia, che seco mena !

Fedro, Capella, Porzio, il Bolognese

Filippo, il Volterrano, il Madalena,

Blosio, Pierio, il Vida Cremonese

D'alta facondia inessicabil vena,

E Lascari, e Musuro, e Navagero,

E Andrea Marone, e'l Monaco Seyero.

Celio Calcagnini, who will be mentioned presently, in a Latin letter which on his return to Ferrara from the court of Rome he addressed to this pontiff, highly praises the grave and serious studies with which he is occupied, and his frequent disputations both in the Greek and Latin languages on the most abstruse questions of philosophy. (*Epist.* l. xvi. p. 216.) But in astronomy this pope took singular delight; and on this head, beside the testimony which Copernicus himself affords, there is that of the great Hieronimus Fracastorius, of Verona; who having conceived another astronomical system, which is explained in his treatise "*Homocentricorum, sive de Stellis*," also offered it to the same pope, he dedicated to him when cardinal his book "*De Sympathiâ et Antipathiâ*," with a letter, in which he states that, after religion there was nothing in which he took such great interest as philosophy—astronomy more particularly. And from hence perhaps arose the accusation which is sometimes brought against him, that he attended even to judicial astrology. It is impossible to know on what foundation this statement rests: but were it supported by credible proofs it should not be a matter of astonishment if, in an age when professors of astrology were maintained in the Italian universities, and most of the great men had not sufficient courage to oppose the vulgar

prejudices, and themselves believed that the stars could point out future events, that Pope Paul III. should have been drawn into the error.

Under the auspices then of this pontiff, the "*Astronomia Instaurata*" of Copernicus issued from the press at Marienburg in 1543. He did not live to see what reception it would meet with from the learned, expiring at Frauenberg almost as soon as the first copies were delivered to him, May 22, 1543. Nor was Paul III. able by any act of munificence to show how highly he valued and approved of the work. It is however certain, that it was not then accused of containing any error; not but that even at that time there was a suspicion that some persons might be weak enough to charge this system with being contrary to the Catholic religion; for before the publication of the work itself, that is prior to 1540, John Schoner, the professor of mathematics at Nuremberg, transmitting to a friend of his the letter in which George Joachim Rheticus had apprised him of the astronomical observations and system of Copernicus, says, that as the latter did not correspond with what had been hitherto taught in the schools, it might perhaps be imagined that it savoured of heresy. "*Licet consuetudo hactenus docendo methodo,*" he observes of the small work of Rheticus, "*non respondeat, possitque non unico themate usitatis scholarum theoricis contrarius, et, ut monachi dicerent, hæreticus existimari.*"

Notwithstanding this, either no outcry was raised against Copernicus, or it was done without any effect, and his work remained free from all censure in the hands of the learned for nearly eighty years. It was only in the year 1620, when the controversy with Galileo, who had been interdicted since 1616 from advocating the system in question, was commenced, that by a decree of the Roman Inquisition, the work of Copernicus was, not proscribed, but it was ordered that, to render the perusal of it lawful, certain passages should be corrected and others expunged. It is needless to demand from what cause this alteration had not been required for so long a time; all that was now to be shown, and it has been done, is, that the Copernican system, at its rise, or rather when it was renewed, was favoured and protected by the Roman pontiffs. Some additional proofs of the subject shall now be added. The book of Copernicus was published only in 1543, but rumour had previously spread abroad the astronomical observations he had made, and his theory for explaining the motions of the heavenly bodies. About the year 1518, the aged Cardinal Hippolito d'Este travelled into Hungary, and took in his suite the celebrated Celio Calcagnini of Ferrara. From the letters of this last (*Opera*, p. 54, 55, &c.), it appears that the Cardinal cultivated the profound sciences and principally astronomy, far more than polite literature. Ariosto, among many others, affords a proof of this when he represents him in the midst of a select and numerous assemblage of learned men, attentively listening to their disputations. (*Orlando Furioso*, c. xlv. s. 92.)

Di filosofi altrove e di poeti

Si vede in mezzo un' onorata squadra;

Quel gli dipinge il corso de' pianeti

Questi la terra quegli il ciel gli squadra.

And perhaps to this love for grave and serious pursuits, Ariosto was indebted for the rough compliment, if it were ever paid, which he received from the cardinal, in other respects his kind benefactor and patron, when he came to him with the *Orlando Furioso*. The latter, as archbishop of Milan, had assigned him an annual pension of one hundred crowns from the chancery of that cathedral; but when Ariosto presented him with the poem, the cardinal having looked at it for a short time, inquired either in joke or earnest where he could have found such trash. "*Un tal complimento a un poeta, che di sì gran fatica sperava pure qualche non piccola ricompensa, non dovette riuscir troppo dolce.*" It cannot be ascertained if the cardinal in travelling through Germany saw and conversed with Copernicus; but it is certain that through the medium of Calcagnini he became acquainted with James Ziegler, at that period a most distinguished astronomer, and that on his own return into Italy, by repeated invitations which were made through Calcagnini, he induced him to visit Ferrara,

where, although it is probable that he did not arrive till after the death of the cardinal, which occurred when he was in his fortieth year, in September 1520, (*Tiraboschi Storia*, liv. i. sec. 17,) as afterwards in Venice and at Rome he passed many years. (*Schelhorn. Amœn. Hist. Ecc.* vol. ii. p. 210.) It is probable that from him, if not from John Albert Widmanstadius who will be mentioned presently, Calcagnini obtained a knowledge of the Copernican system, which he subsequently explained, though not in the happiest manner, in his brief tract—"quod cœlum stet, terra autem moveatur?"

Calcagnini was the first Italian who ventured to support the system of Copernicus, even before the work of that great philosopher appeared. Now in what manner was this man received, who might be considered, in astronomy, as an impious and dangerous innovator? Not only no outcry was raised against him, but having been brought to Rome in the time of Paul III., he was received by that pontiff with so much kindness, that on his return to Ferrara he addressed to him a letter, referred to above, of the most humble and grateful acknowledgments, and the pope having honoured him with a courteous reply, Calcagnini maintained with him an epistolary intercourse. It is not credible that Paul III. was unacquainted with the opinions of Calcagnini, since the former in many of his letters expressed great admiration of his vast attainments in philosophy: whence it is highly probable, that in the friendly conferences which they had together, Calcagnini explained his ideas, and that the pontiff with the same readiness with which, a few years afterwards, he allowed Copernicus to dedicate his large work to him, evincing by that his approval of the system, also approved the opinions of Calcagnini. And in truth Paul III., when Cardinal Alexander Farnese, had before his eyes an example which would preclude his entertaining any doubt of its being lawful to embrace that opinion. He had seen his predecessor, Clement VII., receive with kindness in the Vatican gardens an advocate of the Copernican system, listen to his explanations in presence of the most distinguished personages, and present him with an honourable mark of his favour and approbation. This is a fact not generally known, but supported by the most incontrovertible documents. John Albert Widmanstadius, at that time distinguished for his extensive acquaintance with oriental languages, having gone to Rome in the year 1533 began there to discuss the opinions of Copernicus, which, although not yet laid before the public in print, must have been widely spread throughout Germany. Clement, being apprised of this, wished himself to hear in what manner this system would account for the movements of all the celestial bodies, and Widmanstadius being sent for into the gardens of the Vatican, he heard him explain the Copernican system in the presence of the two cardinals, Franciotto Orsini and Giovanni Salviati, of Giampietro Grassi, bishop of Viterbo, and of his own physician, Matteo Cotte. The philosopher having concluded, the pope presented him with a beautiful Greek manuscript of Alexander Aphrodisæus "*de sensu et sensibili*," as a lasting testimony of the pleasure with which he had listened to his discourse, and he further honoured him with the titles of his domestic and private secretary. Of what has now become of this manuscript we are uncertain; but prior to the French revolution and the annexation of the small territory of Monaco to France, it was preserved in the ducal library of the Grimaldi, in the town of Monaco; and Widmanstadius, to leave a memorial of an event so highly honourable to himself, had inserted in it the following words, which appear in the old catalogue of the library, printed at Monaco, and are recorded by Marini *Degli Archiatri*, Pontif, tom. ii. p. 351. "*Clemens VII., P.M. hunc codicem mihi donodedit. A. 1533 Romæ, postquam, præsentibus Franciotto Ursino, Jo. Salviato Cardinalibus, Jo. Petro Episcopo Viturbiense, et Mattheo Curtio, Medico Physico in hortis Vaticanis Copernicanam de motu terræ sententiam explicavi. Johannes Albertus Widmanstadius, cognomento Lucretius, SS. D. N. Secretarius domesticus et familiaris.*"

The facts which have been hitherto detailed clearly show, that the Copernican system was sanctioned and applauded by three popes, Nicholas V, Clement VII, and Paul III; by three cardinals, Cusa, Cesarini, and Schoenberg; that it was,

publicly supported in the Vatican gardens without meeting with any opposition; and that when it was laid before the public, it was under the patronage of the sovereign pontiff: so that never was there any philosophical opinion which received such great marks of approbation from the popes and the court of Rome, as the Copernican system. But here is another fact still more surprising. In the year 1616, the controversy between the Roman Inquisition and Galileo had commenced, and he was forbidden to maintain the Copernican system. In the following year 1617, Giannantonio Magini, an eminent astronomer of that period, *ebbe fama di un de' migliori astronomi, che allor vivessero*, (*Tiraboschi*), died at Bologna, and this pontifical university had to elect a new professor of astronomy. Now upon whom did the choice fall, but upon the most determined supporter, or rather the ingenious perfecter of the Copernican system; upon the celebrated John Kepler, who for twenty years—since the first astronomical work which he published was in 1596—had openly declared in favour of Copernicus. To him, in a letter written by Giannantonio Roffeno, a scholar of Magini, and dated March 1, 1617, (*Kepler, Epist.* p. 642, Ep. 413), the chair of astronomy was offered, in the name of this illustrious university, and if many reasons which are adduced by Kepler in his reply (*Ibid. Epist.* 414), for not accepting this honour had not interfered, the second author, if such a phrase may be used, of the Copernican system would have been seated in the first of the pontifical universities one year after Galileo had been forbidden to support that identical system. These facts, which clearly establish what was stated at the commencement of this paper, naturally lead us to investigate the cause why that which was not only permitted, but even approved of in Cusa, Copernicus, Ziegler, Calcagnini, Widmanstadius, should be censured, punished, and condemned in Galileo. To this subject we shall now proceed, and it will perhaps appear that, if Galileo had been more temperate in supporting his opinion, and if various other circumstances had not concurred to render him an object of suspicion and hatred to the Roman tribunals, he would not have been subjected to the troubles which the Copernican system brought upon him; and that this would have received the same favour with which at other times it had been honoured, or at least have been treated with the same consideration that it was not long after the condemnation of Galileo.

That Galileo, for having supported the Copernican system, was summoned before the tribunal of the Roman inquisition; that he was for some time kept a prisoner; that he was condemned, and the opinion which he taught proscribed as heretical—a proscription not reversed at the time of the publication of Newton's *Principia*, by Le Seur and Jaquier, since they thought it right to insert the following declaration: “*Newtonus in hoc tertio libro telluris motæ hypothesim assumit. Autoris propositiones aliter explicari non poterant, nisi eâdem quoquefactâ hypothesi. Hinc alienam coacti sumus gerere personam. Cœterum latis à summis pontificibus contra telluris motum decretis nos obsequi profitemur*”—are transactions which cannot be doubted. But the preceding and concomitant circumstances are not equally known, and from these alone it can be ascertained whether or not Galileo was in some degree to blame, and what motives led this tribunal to pronounce so rigorous a sentence. The first time that Galileo was brought to Rome was in 1611, but in that journey he seems to have taken no steps concerning the Copernican system; although he had maintained publicly, to the great astonishment of all his hearers, some of the opinions for which he is now so celebrated, in the university of Pisa, to which he had been appointed mathematical professor in 1589, and where he went to reside in 1592. The satellites of Jupiter which he had discovered in 1610, and called the Medicean planets—although the merit of this discovery a year earlier is claimed by Simon Marius, astronomer to the elector of Brandenburg—a fact which, from the circumstance of its not being communicated to the world till 1614, is extremely doubtful (*Bailly, Histoire de l'Astronomie Moderne*, tom. ii. p. 102, &c.)—constituted at that time the principal subject of his discourses with the philosophers and mathematicians of Rome. He himself writes to Vinta, secretary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany (*Fabroni. Lettere Inedite d'Uomini Illustri*, tom. i. p. 32.), that

he had found Clavius and two other Jesuits, very good astronomers, employed in confirming his discoveries by new observations, and in ridiculing a certain Francesco Sizi, who had opposed them. And it is also seen from the documents which Giovanni Targioni Tozzetti (*Aggrandimenti*, &c. tom. ii. p. i. p. 18., &c.) has produced, that Cardinal Bellarmine, who took a part in the first prohibition of the Copernican system, had himself wished to observe the phenomena which Galileo had discovered in the heavens, and that he had asked the opinion of some mathematical Jesuits on the subject, and from them had received a confirmation of the truth. But it was in the Academy de' Lincei, then recently instituted by Prince Federico Cesi, and of which he became a member in April 1611, that most frequently, and with the greatest applause, Galileo spoke in public of his discoveries (*Attie Mem. dell' Accademia del Cimento*, tom. ii. pt. 1. p. 13, 20) which were then the subject of the writings and the discussions of all learned men, particularly in Italy and Germany. This first journey was, then, productive of nothing but admiration and honour to Galileo. On his returning into Tuscany, he began to reflect upon the Copernican system, and to communicate his ideas to others; and as generally happens with whatever has the appearance of novelty, he met with great approbation and numerous followers: but perhaps with opposition still greater, and with enemies much more numerous; either because they did not well understand the basis of such a system, or that the old professors of those sciences felt ashamed to confess that they had been up to that time in error, or because many entertained an opinion that the system of Copernicus could not be reconciled with the sacred Scriptures, which apparently suppose the motion of the sun and the immobility of the earth. This last reason was the one that was urged most loudly against Galileo, since it was the only one which could be adduced without entering into astronomical questions, in which the genius of Galileo was too much to be feared. A rumour then began to circulate unfavourable to this reviver of the Copernican system, and at length things went so far that it was made a subject of declamation from the pulpit, and a zealous friar flattered himself with having discovered in the book of the Acts of the Apostles (cap. i. ii.), a prediction and contemptuous notice of the opinion of Galileo, in the words, *Viri Galilæi, quid statis aspicientes in cælum?* The report of these proceedings extended at last to Rome, and Galileo was informed that to some minds his opinions gave serious offence. After this, either as he himself states (*Fabroni*, vol. i. p. 35.) of his own free choice, or because he was summoned there to answer for his sentiments, as Antonio Querenghi mentions in one of his letters, dated January 1, 1616, "la sua venuta a Roma non è, come si credeva, affatto volontaria, ma che si vuole fargli render conto, come salvi il movimento circular della terra, e la dottrina in tutto contraria della S. Scrittura," he repaired to Rome about the end of the year 1615. He there began to disseminate, sometimes in one house, sometimes in another, the system he had embraced; and in reply to the difficulties which were frequently objected to him, he came off victorious amid the applause and admiration of his auditors. In a letter dated January 20, 1616, Querenghi writes, "Del Galileo havrebbe gran gusto V. S. Illustrissima, se l'udisse discorrere, come fa spesso in mezzo di XV. e XX. che gli danno assalti crudeli, quando in una casa et quando in un'altra. Ma egli sta fortificato in maniera, che si ride di tutti, et se bene non persuade la novità della sua opinione, convince nondimeno di vanità la maggior parte degli argomenti, coi quali gli oppug-natori cercano di atterrirlo." But he knew not how to show the moderation and forbearance so much more necessary for great men, as the rest of their fellow-creatures are apprehensive of being surpassed and oppressed by them. On the 4th of March 1616, the ambassador, Pietro Guicciardini, writes thus to the Grand Duke Ferdinand (*Fabroni*, Vol. i. p. 53), "Galileo has relied more upon his own opinion than upon that of his friends, and both the Cardinal del Monte and myself, with what little influence I had, and more particularly the cardinals of the holy office had persuaded him to remain quiet, and not to take any step in this business; but if he wished to hold this opinion, to do so quietly without making such great endeavours to persuade others and

bring them over to his views." And shortly afterwards (p. 54) he adds: "He maintains his sentiments with the greatest vehemence, and his violent passions he has neither sufficient strength of mind nor prudence to control." Hence it appears probable that, if Galileo had in some degree moderated his expressions, he would not have been exposed to what he afterwards suffered, and that the cardinals to whom Guicciardini alludes would not have given him any molestation, if he would only have maintained his opinions in private. But before we advance further we must lay down some principles, which are necessary to explain, and in some degree justify the conduct pursued towards Galileo. All Catholics believe that the original text of the sacred Scriptures is to be literally received as true, even in things which do not belong to the faith. It is also certain that they may not depart from the literal meaning of the text, except where there is some unequivocal proof that the literal sense involves what is false, or some manifest error. This being premised, it cannot be denied that various passages of the holy writings seem to intimate that the earth is immovable, and that the sun revolves round it. These were the passages opposed to Galileo, and if he had contented himself with the reply that he spoke only as a philosopher, and that, where the passages of Scripture admitted no other explanation, it was not his intention to oppose such venerable authority, the question would most probably have gone no farther. But with this, it appears, that Galileo was not contented. A letter which he wrote about that period to his scholar Benedetto Castelli, of Brescia, which, it is most likely, is the same that was pointed out in the decree of condemnation which we shall mention presently, and which has been, though not entirely, made public by Targioni (lib. c, p. 22.) and another which he wrote to the Grand Duchess of Tuscany—show that Galileo wished to maintain that no regard was to be evinced for the literal sense of Scripture, except on doctrinal points. Now this proposition, although in some degree it may be received as true, was then considered, and was in fact, dangerous for the Church of Rome; particularly at that period, when the loss it had sustained, in consequence of the interpretation of the Scriptures at the Reformation, was an unceasing source of its regret and anxiety. The Roman theologians were certainly not ignorant that, in things indifferent to the faith, and besides, if no evident reason determine our adhering to it, it is permitted and sometimes even necessary to depart from the literal sense of the holy writings; but they also knew that the whole body of former theologians and philosophers had believed, up to that time, that the sacred Scriptures clearly establish the immobility of the earth; that those who, prior to Galileo, had advocated the Copernican system, had spoken only as philosophers, and had not endeavoured to reconcile their opinion with the sacred text; that Copernicus alone had made some slight mention of it, but this work was known only to a few of the learned. They saw that Galileo strove with ingenious demonstrations to support the Copernican system, but they also saw the greatest number of the philosophers of that period did not acknowledge that they were convinced of its truth; so that the opinion of Galileo did not appear certain and evident to a degree which would authorize their allowing, at least publicly, any other meaning to the sacred text than that which clearly belonged to it. Galileo, on the other hand, gave such notoriety to his opinion, that it was in every person's mouth, nor could it be concealed that many of the most learned philosophers and theologians were scandalized by it, and looked upon Galileo as a dangerous innovator, since he had dared first, and almost alone, to set himself in so solemn a manner in opposition to the literal sense of the holy writings. Wherefore they considered that a single man could never be permitted, of his own authority, to give any other explanation of the sacred text than what, up to that period, had been received as correct. There was besides another reason which carried great weight, as appears from another passage of the letter of Guicciardini, to which we have already alluded. "In questo secolo...il Principe, (the Pope),...aborrisce belle lettere e questi ingegni, non può sentire queste novità, nè queste sottigliezze e ognuno cerca d'accommodare il cervello e la natura a quella del Signore." (p. 55.)

These were the reasons which determined the Roman council to their first

condemnation of the Copernican system, which is referred to in the second decree, which was made sixteen years afterwards. On the first occasion no proceedings were instituted against Galileo, and no punishment was inflicted upon him. Two of his propositions were prohibited, namely, that in which the sun was stated to be the centre of the system and to have no local motion, which was condemned as being heretical, because contrary to the Scriptures; and the one in which it was asserted that the earth was not the centre of the universe, and that it had a diurnal motion, as erroneous in regard to the faith. Afterwards Cardinal Bellarmine exhorted Galileo in a friendly manner, and the commissary of the Roman Inquisition strictly forbade him to maintain such propositions, nay, even to discuss them—threatening him with imprisonment if he should dare to contravene the prohibition: and at the same time he ordered that the work of Copernicus, and some other books in which that system was adopted, should be cleared from its errors and corrected, those passages being expunged in which it was said that the sacred Scriptures were not contrary to that hypothesis. (*Fabroni*, T. ii. p. 303.) It cannot here be concealed that, at this time, Galileo began to act with insincerity. In two letters which he wrote on this occasion to Curzio Piccheno, secretary to the Grand Duke, he makes no mention of the prohibition he had received, but speaks only of the books which *it had been ordered to amend*. Alluding to the above-mentioned Dominican friar, who, in the church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence and afterwards at Rome, had denounced from the pulpit the opinion of Galileo as “contro alla fede e eretica,” he says, “per quello che l’esito ha dimostrato, il suo parere non ha ritrovato corrispondenza in S. Chiesa, la quale altro non ha ricevuto, se non che tale opinione non concordi con le Scritture sacre: onde solo restano proibiti quei libri, i quali ex professo hanno voluto sostenere, ch’ella non discordi dalla Scrittura, &c. (*Fabroni*, T. i., p. 48, 51.) Nor in his works does he notice the prohibition at all, except when he was accused of having transgressed it, and then he wished to excuse himself by saying, that he was only interdicted from defending and supporting the Copernican system, and not from treating of it simply, as he pretended only to have done in his celebrated dialogue. It appears then certain that he was determined not to obey the command which he had received from the Roman tribunal, and that he flattered himself that, if he were silent on the subject, no other person would bear it in mind. After his return to Rome, he occupied himself in composing his dialogue on the system of the world, which was divided into four parts or days; and which was finished in 1630. He well knew that the printing of it would be dangerous after the decree of the Roman Inquisition, in which the Copernican system was condemned as contrary to the authority of the Scriptures; wherefore he repaired to Rome, and presented the dialogue to the master of the sacred palace, who, perhaps to the astonishment of Galileo himself, having examined it, found nothing worthy of blame or of censure, and allowed it to be printed. Galileo returned to Florence to correct his work, and afterwards to send it to Rome for publication; but on account of the plague, which then began to rage in Italy, this did not take place. Therefore he obtained leave from the master of the sacred palace, that after a new revision of the work by a counsellor of the Inquisition in Florence, it might be printed in this latter city, and thus it made its appearance in Florence in 1632. This is the substance of the fact, and from it, it appears that Galileo was not reprehensible. But frequently that which on a simple representation seems to be innocent, when its circumstances are examined bears a very different complexion, and this is particularly the case with respect to Galileo.

His preface to the dialogue is what cannot be entirely justified. He thus begins, in the manner best calculated to impose upon the revisers of his work. “Some years since a beneficial edict was promulgated at Rome, which, to obviate the dangerous dissensions of the present age, opportunely imposed silence on the Pythagorean opinion of the motion of the earth. There were not wanting those who rashly asserted that that decree did not arise from a skilful examination, but from unenlightened prejudice; and complaints were heard that counsellors, altogether ignorant of astronomical observations, ought not to clip

the wings of speculative minds by a sudden prohibition. On hearing these remonstrances my zeal could not be silent, and as being fully acquainted with that most prudent resolution, I determined to come forward publicly on the theatre of the world as a witness of the real truth." Could a declared apologist for the ancient theories, could even the most zealous inquisitor, have spoken otherwise if he had undertaken to confute the Copernican system? But still farther, Galileo not only feigns respect for the decree, but he would almost wish to make us believe that it was published by his advice. "Being at Rome," he continues, "at that period, I not only had audiences, but also received applause from the most eminent prelates of the court, nor was the decree issued without some previous information of mine." He then, in the following words, gives an idea of the work to which they are prefixed: "therefore it is my desire in this present undertaking to show to foreign nations that as much is known in Italy, particularly in Rome, of this subject as strangers have ever conceived, and collecting at the same time all the speculations which belong to the Copernican system, to evince that the Roman court was previously acquainted with them all; and that not alone the doctrines for the salvation of the soul, but that also the ingenious discoveries which delight the mind, proceed from this country." And shortly afterwards he adds: "Spero...che il mondo conoscerà che il rimettersi ad asserir la fermezza della terra e prender il contrario solamente per capriccio matematico non nasce da non aver contezza di quant'altri ci abbia pensato, ma, quando altro non fusse da quelle ragioni che la pietà, la religione, il conoscimento della divina Onnipotenza e la coscienza della debolezza dell'ingegno humano ci somministrano." After this exordium, who would ever have thought that the dialogue of Galileo was to be the most ingenious demonstration of the Copernican system that could at that time be composed? It is true that here and there, particularly at the end, he states that this is merely a simple hypothesis; but it is also true, that he puts so much nonsense into the mouth of Simplicius, the character to whom he has intrusted the defence of the ancient system, and makes him support his opinion so weakly as to occasion a suspicion that, under the name of Simplicius, Galileo wished to point out and to ridicule some one of his censors; and it was even conceived, apparently without sufficient foundation, that he applied the denomination to Pope Urban VIII. It is probably true that the persons to whom the revision of Galileo's work was confided, reading this modest and religious preface, and not being well able to comprehend the ingenious arguments contained in the dialogue, judged of the interior of this edifice by its external appearance, imagining it to have been raised exactly according to their rules and design. It is in fact known that Urban VIII. frequently complained that they had not been sufficiently cautious, but had allowed themselves to be deceived by Galileo; and with Ciampoli, a prelate of great authority in Rome, he was particularly incensed; since, having frequently questioned him on the subject, he always assured him of the religious obedience and the sound opinions of Galileo. Francesco Nicolini, in a letter dated September 5, 1632, giving an account of an interview he had with the Pope, writes thus to Balì Cioli: "Mi rispose con la medesima escandescenza, che egli (Galileo) ed il Ciampoli l'avevano aggirata, e ch'il Ciampoli in particolare aveva ardito di dire, che il Sig. Galilei voleva far tutto quel che S. S. comandava, e che ognà cosa stava bene, e che questo era quanto si aveva saputo, senz'aver mai visto o letto l'opera, dolendosi del Ciampoli e del Maestro del S. Palazzo, sebben' di quest' ultimo disse ch'era stato aggirato anche lui, col cavargli di mano con belle parole la sottoscrizione de llibro," &c. (*Lett. Ined. d'Uom. Illust.* v. ii. p. 276, 286, 295.) Now would the most moderate and just tribunal in the world, if it saw one of its strict prohibitions publicly contravened, and that the transgressor, not content with this, had also wished to deride and artfully circumvent it, and obtain a permission by fraud, which, if all the circumstances of the case had been known, it would have been refused—not have been indignant, and considered the offender as meriting severe punishment? And could it have been a matter of astonishment, if the Roman Inquisition had proceeded with no ordinary rigour against Galileo? Yet such was the respect that,

by his profound learning and stupendous discoveries, he had obtained, that by this severe tribunal he was treated with unaccustomed lenity. The commencement was the harshest part of the proceedings against him, since a man, who was already seventy years old, was obliged to repair to Rome in the February of 1633, ("dove giunto a' 10 di febbrajo 1633, fui sottomesso, &c.," says Galileo himself, in a letter to Vincenzo Renieri;) the solicitations made in the name of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, that the affair should be put off to a milder season, not being of any avail. But in every thing else, the course pursued with regard to him was sufficiently different from the usual one. (*Targioni Tozzetti*, V. i. p. 113., &c. V. ii. p. 122., &c.) At the first he remained for more than two months in the house of Nicolini, the ambassador of the Grand Duke, "*fui arrestato nel delizioso Palazzo della Trinità de' Monti presso l'Ambasciator di Toscana*," is the account he himself gives of his detention, without an express prohibition to hold intercourse with any one; but merely with friendly advice not to receive frequent visits, and to remain as much as possible in concealment and alone. "Il commissario gli ha fatto sapere quel che gli mandò a dire il Sig. Card. Barberino (Francesco Barberino, founder of the Barberini library and Nephew of Urban VIII.) cioè che si contenti di starsene ritirata senza lasciarsi veder fuori, nè quasi in casa se sia possibile, dichiarandosi di non glielo comandare, nè di arerne ordine alcuno della sacra congregazione, ma d'avvisarlo come amico per il pregiudizio e danno, che gliene potrebbe risultare. (*Fabroni*, Vol. ii. p. 292.) The time having arrived, when, according to the laws of that tribunal, he was to be confined in prison and then put upon his trial, he was summoned before the tribunal itself; but the apartments assigned to him were the rooms belonging to the Fiscal, from which he could go into the court of the building whenever he pleased: besides he kept his own servant, and could also admit the attendants of the ambassador of the Grand Duke who brought him his dinner, and could also write and receive letters from as many other persons as he chose. And even before his examinations were concluded, he was sent back, after fifteen days to the house of the ambassador, and was also permitted to ride in a carriage through the neighbouring gardens, (*Fabroni*, Vol. ii. p. 308.) Finally in June of the same year, the expected sentence was pronounced: in it, the system was condemned, the work of Galileo was prohibited, and he himself condemned to a solemn recantation of it; and since from the year 1616, he had been threatened with imprisonment if he should again, either in discourse or writing maintain these opinions; he was ordered into confinement, but before this sentence was carried into execution the Pope changed it into banishment to the gardens of La Trinità de' Monti, a country seat of the Grand Duke, from which he was occasionally permitted to visit Castel Gandolfo (*Targioni*, t. ii. p. 126): and in a few days, even this banishment was at an end, and he was allowed to go to Siena, to his friend the archbishop of that place, from whence, at the end of the year, he was enabled to return to his own villa of Arcetri. "Finalmente fui obbligato," says he himself, "di trattare come vero cattolico questa mia opinione, e in pena mi fu proibito il dialogo, e dopo cinque mesi licenziato di Roma, (in tempo che la città di Firenze era infetta di peste) mi fu destinata per carcere con generosa pietà l'abitazione del mio più caro amico, che avessi in Siena, Monsignor Arcivescovo Piccolomini.....e dopocinque mesi in cerca cessata la pestilenza della mia patria verso il principio di Dicembre di quest' anno 1633, da sua Santità mi è stata permutata la strettezza di quella casa nella libertà della campagna da me tanto gradita, onde me ne tornai alla Villa de Bellosguardo, e dopo in Arcetri, dove tuttora mi ritrovo a respirare quest' aria salubre vicino alla mia cara patria Firenze." That his health had not been impaired by the confinement he had undergone at Rome, may be fairly inferred from the following note, dated from Rome July 10, 1663. Il Sig. Galileo partì per Siena mercoledì mattina con assai buona salute, e da Viterbo ci scrive, che aveva camminato quattro miglia a piedi con un tempo freschissimo.

These facts are not drawn from the works of any pontifical writer, or apologist for the Roman Inquisition; but from an account of what took place at Rome, which was sent by Galileo himself to Vincenzo Renieri, one of the most faithful

of his scholars ; and from the letters with which Niccolini, the ambassador of the Grand Duke, through the Secretary of State, Balì Cioli, apprised his master of every occurrence that happened daily to Galileo. The conduct pursued towards this celebrated man was certainly not justifiable throughout. On this occasion too much reliance was placed on the Peripatetic philosophers, who, unable to answer the arguments of Galileo, "non ebbi per risposta, che un'alzata di spalle," says he, "solito rifugio di chi è persuaso per pregiudizio e per anticipata opinione," shielded themselves under the authority of Scripture : sufficient inquiry was not made whether or not the reasoning of Galileo, was so strong as to allow of the literal sense being abandoned, and it was assumed that the text admitted no other interpretation. All this cannot be denied, any more than that Galileo was himself highly instrumental in drawing down his own condemnation, and that if he had been, if not more exact in observing, at least more cautious in transgressing, the prohibition he had received ; if he had less exasperated his rivals and his censors, and not shown a disposition to make them appear ridiculous, his opinions would have been left in that tranquillity which they had enjoyed for a long time before.—*Tiraboschi.*

THE JOURNAL OF CHILDHOOD.

" And she would look upon the ocean blue,
With thoughts and feelings known but to the few."

I.

How beautiful is Ocean ! By its tide,
As though my sandals to the beach were grown,
I've staid, when first the Indian was descried,
Till her firm anchor over deck was thrown ;
Her name, her mariners to me unknown ;
Yet, to an ardent gaze, it might appear
As though she felt this kingdom were her own ;
And with augmented energies did steer,
Touched by the loadstone home, that lay so near.

II.

Driving impetuous as the mountain bird,
That left her offspring in its lofty crest ;
And when returning near, some sound has heard,
Or sign has noticed of her eyrie's nest,
The natural impulse glowing in her breast ;
Through the blue ether faster on she springs,
Nor turns aside for prey, nor stops to rest,
Till the hard rock has felt her beating wings,
And the young eaglet to her bosom clings.

III.

Blue skies were then above me, and the deep
Seemed hushed and cradled for a summer's rest ;
Fixed in its beauty, as a babe asleep,
Who smiles unchanging in its pearly vest,
Or dimples, as the zephyrs fan its breast.
These were bright moments (oh, remembered well !)
When I came thither an enamoured guest,
And almost listened for the sea-maid's shell,
And all the enchanting sounds of which youth's legends tell.

PHILOSOPHICAL, CHEMICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANIES

Babylonian Characters.—The Babylonian characters, which have divided with the hieroglyphics the attention of the learned, had eluded all satisfactory explanation, for in that light the attempts of Dr. Grotefend did not appear, when Mr. Price announced in his *Journal*, that a M.S. had fallen into his hands in Persia, containing the alphabetic characters to which the arrow headed ones were equivalent. Some time has elapsed since this discovery, and as this learned orientalist has continued his researches, the second edition of his journal contains much novel information: he has succeeded in decyphering several of the Persepolitan inscriptions; and, when it is considered what rapid changes the European languages undergo in the course of a few centuries, it will occasion some surprise to find that the proper names he has met with correspond very nearly to such as exist in Persia at the present day; thus, for example, *Kacha* has been modified into *Khojeh*, *Keibed*, into *Kobad*, &c. Respecting the clay cylinders, so much the object of antiquarian research, it is observed that "impressing them seems to have been the ancient mode of printing public documents that required great numbers of copies," and the following is a characteristic extract from the first translation of one which has appeared in any European language. "Happy the man who can show his heart (*literally* grape stone) in this inn, uncorroded with evil: for sins committed here, must be accounted for at the grand inn (of heaven). Truth and sincerity are our support; and should we, as occupiers of a state-chamber that revolves in death, not be accused of corruption for the slightest imprudence? O God, in the time of dissolution protect us from thy wrath. As the supplication of the tyrant avails not in death, will he not be answerable for his crimes?" It is to be hoped, that the prosecution of researches so interesting to the literary world, may not be left to the unassisted exertions of a private individual.

New Island.—Two vessels in the service of the King of the Netherlands, discovered, on the 14th July 1825, in their voyage to Java, an inhabited island, the north point of which is in latitude $7^{\circ} 10' S.$ and the centre of it in longitude $177^{\circ} 33' 16'' E.$ from Greenwich, the variation of the magnetic needle being 7° to the east. The island appeared well stocked with cocoa and other trees; in form it resembles a horse-shoe, its extent is about eight miles. In the west side is an indentation closed by a lagoon; at a boat's length from the shore the depth of water was six fathoms, and rough coral ground; at a ship's length from shore there were fifteen fathoms. The number of natives assembled on shore was estimated at about three hundred: they

M.M. *New Series.*—VOL. I. No. 6.

were of a dark copper hue, tall, and well made; few were less than six feet Rhinband measure or 6.166 English. The name bestowed on the island was *Nederlandich Island.*—*Brewster's Journal.*

Southern Frontier of Thibet.—There is a singular difference, which has not as yet been remarked, between the places where the great rivers of Europe take their rise, in the Alps, and those where the Asiatic rivers have their origin in the Himalaya mountains. The Rhone and the Rhine rush from glaciers resembling the waves of the ocean, surprised by the Polar frosts. The Ganges, the Jumma, the Sutlej, of which some of our adventurous countrymen have recently explored the sources, issue from beneath vast masses of snow piled up by successive accumulations between the lofty summits of the mountains of Thibet, to the height of many hundred feet. The upper part of the last mentioned of these mighty streams has been visited by two French officers of the names of Herbert and Gerard. The mountains whence it springs have an elevation of from 19,183 to 21,312 feet above the level of the sea; they skirt the country of the Sikhi and Chinese Tartary: one of the ridges by which the channel of the river is formed rises to the height of 13,855 feet; the forests with which it is covered, only to the height of 11,723 feet, abound with junipers and hezoa pines. At Shiphi, where the river is 71 feet broad, it is at an elevation of 2,245 feet above the Indian Ocean; its fall is 59 feet per mile. The apples in this part of the higher Asia are excellent; the turnips are very good, and the red and black mulberry is found. The inhabitants are tall; their features handsome and expressive: the generality of the people are Hindoos, with Brahmins for priests, but in some villages the religion of Thibet is followed. The name which in Europe is bestowed upon this country is altogether unknown, and its proper denomination, Bhoutia, does not in the least resemble it. Lieutenant Gerard speaks in the very highest terms of the Tartars who inhabit this snowy and wild region. Cunning, falsehood, and robbery are unknown among them: no apprehension need be felt when reliance is placed upon them; they entertain the nicest sense of honour, and for the property of others have the most inviolable respect. We much doubt if this patriarchal character were preserved among those of their countrymen who visited France under the Russian banner, still less could there be any suspicion that they had been corrupted by an excess of civilization.

Akaremeter.—It is generally conceived that in astronomical observation the ear will not allow us to ascertain a less quantity

tity than the tenth or twelfth part of a second of time. Mr. W. Hardy, whose ingenious escapement in particular, and many other improvements in the construction of chronometers, have frequently attracted the notice and obtained the commendation of scientific men, has recently brought to perfection an ingenious machine, on which the name of 'Akaremeter' has been bestowed, by which he purposed to ascertain still smaller portions of time. While the second hand of this instrument describes the fifth part of a second, a smaller hand attached to the balance axle traverses an arc divided into 120 parts, each of which consequently is the six-hundredth part of a second. The action of the machine commences and ceases by pressure upon a stud. The degree of accuracy with which any interval of time might be determined was now to be ascertained; and after allowing for the error in transmitting the will, and for that arising from the divisions on the small arc being equal, when the motion of the hand is alternately accelerated and retarded, it seems probable, from many experiments which have been made by Mr. Babbage and the Rev. T. Hussey, that the instrument may be depended upon to the thirtieth, or at least to the twentieth part of a second of time, an approximation which will scarcely be surpassed, except by the introduction of a conical pendulum.

Perkins's Steam Engine.—Mr. Perkins's system of generating high steam has recently been applied to the Cornish single-stroke pumping engine, and the Messrs. Hornblower have made the following report on its effects: "Its great power is established by the fact of its having lifted a column of water 40 feet high, and 40 inches diameter, with a 9.33-inch piston. As to the economy of fuel, which is evidently great, we cannot exactly say, owing to some parts of the engine being incomplete, especially the injection pump. The longest the engine has worked at any one time was two hours; at that time it was making 14 strokes per minute, 6.5 feet strokes, and lifting a column of water 36 feet high and 40 inches diameter, consuming not more than 100 pounds of coal per hour. We also certify that Mr. Perkins's flexible steel piston is quite light, although at times working at a pressure of 50 atmospheres." The highest Mr. Perkins has ever used his steam for his steam engines, is 800 pounds to the inch, or about 57 atmospheres. That the gain goes on in a geometrical ratio, his experiments on the steam gun have fully demonstrated: in some of these, a pressure of 1,600 pounds to the square inch has been used with perfect safety, and was found to propel musket-balls of the same weight and at the same distance, one-quarter farther into the target than the strongest gunpowder. In the "Discourse on the Progress of the Arts, Sciences, and Literature," which was delivered by the

Institute of France to Napoleon, in February 1808, very honourable mention is made of a machine, approved by the class of the sciences, the Pyreolophorus of Messrs. Lenieps, a new invention, in which, if we understand the very short notice concerning it which the Dutch editor of this report has given in a note, the force of air or vapour suddenly expanded by heat, is made to raise a weight or overcome a resistance. In an experiment made with this machine, it is said that a boat, loaded with five quintals, and presenting to the water a prow of the area of six square feet was carried up the Loire with a velocity double that of the stream. In another experiment, the pressure exerted on a piston of three square inches was in equilibrio with 21 ounces, and the fuel consumed weighed only six grains. We want here a necessary element, the time in which these six grains were consumed. This omission may perhaps be supplied from another part of the account, where it appears that each stroke of the piston takes up five seconds; the six grains were the fuel consumed in six seconds. In comparing the principle of this machine, imperfect as is the account of it we have been able to obtain, with that of Mr. Perkins's engine, we are tempted to say with a very able correspondent of M. Schumacher, "there is nothing new under the sun."

Measures.—"La mètre est la dix millionième partie de la distance du pôle à l'équateur, comptée sur le méridien qui passe à Paris." *La Croix.*—The absurdity of assuming as the basis of all measures of length a quantity which cannot be assigned correctly, has long been recognized by every nation but the one in which it originated. The English have been more precise in their choice of an unit: an inch may be defined the one 39.13842d part of the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds at the level of the sea, in latitude 51° 31' 8.4" N. and at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit. Has Captain Kater, to whose laborious ingenuity, displayed at much expence to himself, this country is indebted, not for the blundering arrangement of the new scale of weights and measures, but for the accurate adjustment of the standard when selected by others, derived any benefit from his exertions, or even just remuneration for his services; or is it thought that merit, like virtue, having the privilege of being its own reward, would be highly unreasonable in aspiring to any other?

Man.—M. Bory de Saint Vincent has published a new arrangement, with a new nomenclature of the species of the human race, viz. 1. Japetic; 2, Arabic; 3, Hindoo; 4, Scythian; 5, Sinic (Chinese); 6, Hyperborean; 7, Neptunian; 8, Australasian; 9, Columbian; 10, American; 11, Patagonian; 12, Ethiopian; 13, Caffre; 14, Melanienne (Black); 15, Hottentot. From these fifteen grand divisions,

are derived all the subdivisions into races and varieties.

Earthquake.—At the hour of seven in the morning of the seventh of January, an earthquake was felt at Martinique. There were two shocks, the one weak, the other violent, which produced much consternation among the inhabitants, but occasioned no mischief.

Improved Shower-Bath.—Mr. Murray, of Glasgow, has constructed a shower-bath, in which the column of water in the vase above is supported by the resisting atmosphere; and the superiority of his improvement consists in the numerous repetitions which may be made from the same supply of water. The intervals may be shortened or prolonged at pleasure, while the duration of each is under the complete control of the patient, and the water may be suffered to fall in a continued shower of any required division of the streams, attenuating even to a gentle dew.

Russian Canals.—The Russian government has ordered that navigable canals shall be commenced to unite: 1st, the Moskwa and the Volga; 2d, the Scheksma and the Northern Dwina, by which there will be a direct communication between the port of Archangel and that of Petersburg, and a road will be opened to the Baltic for native merchandize; 3d, the Niemen and the Weichsel across the kingdom of Poland.—*Revue Encyc.*

Safety in Travelling.—A patent has been obtained for an ingenious contrivance to prevent carriages from overturning, and consists in the adaptation of a hanging arm on each side of the coach, with a small wheel at bottom, which arm, in the event of the coach being raised on one side, is instantly thrown out on the opposite one, and forms a prop or support for the body of the carriage to rest upon, and which is thereby prevented from falling over.

Silver Coinage.—The following table is extracted from the London Journal of the Arts:—The Tower pound was coined in the year 1066 into 20s. 0d.

1300	—	20	3
1344	—	22	2
1346	—	22	6
1353	—	25	0
1412	—	30	0
1464	—	37	6
1527	—	42.2.5	troy lb. 45s.
1560	—	56.3	— 60
1601	—	58.1.5	— 62

Ancient Coins.—A great number of Coptic coins, among which are some extremely rare and very valuable, have been discovered in the government of Mohilef, in Russia. Their dates are from the years 639 to 815, and consequently anterior to the reign of Rurik. Most of them were struck in Spain and in Africa, and it is conceived were brought into this part of the world by the Variagues or Normen,

about the middle of the ninth century. Many more of these deposits, it is presumed, might be discovered in Russia, and would throw much light upon the government of the Arabian princes in Mesopotamia, of the Mameluke sultans of Egypt, and on the Norman kings of Sicily. The Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg has obtained this rich collection.

Historical Notice.—Professor Geyer, of Upsal, has obtained from the Swedish government a pension of 6,000 florins until his History of Norway shall be finished.

Temperature of Mines.—Mr. Moyle having instituted numerous experiments on the subject, announced some time since that the earth in general possesses and preserves the mean annual temperature of the latitude. During the last summer and autumn most of his former experiments on the water, in some of the old and relinquished mines in Cornwall, were repeated by himself, and the result has confirmed his former opinion.

A Corkcutter.—A very simple machine, which is attended by a child only, and cuts four to five hundred bottle-corks per hour, has lately been invented in France. Another machine cuts and prepares the sheets of cork into ribs, which are made round by the finishing machine.

Comets.—It is now certain that the same comet has appeared in our system in 1786, 1795, 1801, 1805, 1818, and 1825. It appears never to go beyond the orbit of Jupiter; its period, which is the shortest known, scarcely exceeds three years and a-quarter, and its mean distance from the sun is about twice that of the earth from the same luminary. It seems to be particularly connected with our system, and traverses its orbit more than sixty times in a century, so that when its numerous revolutions, since the commencement of the world, are considered, it may readily be conceived to have had some effect upon the changes our globe has undergone. M. Olbers, the celebrated astronomer of Bremen, who has been particularly occupied with the theory of comets, has been endeavouring to subject to calculation the possibility of the interference of one of these bodies with the destiny of the earth, and he finds that in 83,000 years a comet will approach to within the same distance of the earth as the moon is at present; in four millions of years it will come within 7,700 geographical miles, and then, if its attraction equal that of the earth, the waters of the Ocean will rise 13,000 feet, that is above the summit of every European mountain, with the exception of Mont Blanc. The inhabitants of the Andes and those of the Himalayah chain, alone can escape this second deluge; but their safety will last only for 216 millions of years more; for it is likely that at the end of that time, if the return of the comet take place, our globe being then in its

path, will receive such a shock as in all probability will occasion its destruction.—*Revue Encyc.*

Chronometers.—Some very singular observations have been made with regard to the chronometers which are left for trial at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. Several of these machines, whose rate of going has for many weeks been extremely regular, have, for a single day only, had their rates increased by several seconds; in one instance, a change was effected of about twelve seconds; on another occasion, a chronometer of the finest construction, and the performance of which was extremely correct, suddenly lost eight seconds at once, and when the artist, by whom it had been made, sent a person to examine the cause of the alteration, three seconds were said to be lost while he was within the walls of the observatory; the maker himself then went down to inspect it, and, unfortunately for science, nothing further was heard on the subject; for, although the fact was a matter of public notoriety, it did not appear in the official returns from the observatory. Many conjectures were hazarded as to the cause of these phenomena, when it was discovered that on the same days when the watches, which were upon trial, had changed their rate in so extraordinary a manner, other chronometers, which were not upon trial, but were left at the observatory to have their rates ascertained, were entered as having been let down; it was further remarked, that this had pretty uniformly occurred on a Sunday, and that the chronometers which had changed their rate, and those which had been let down, were such as required to be wound up daily. The inference, however, that the chronometers upon trial had been let down, was manifestly incorrect, as £100 per annum is paid by government for winding up and rating the chronometers. Of those which are entered for trial, government gives £300 for the best, and £200 for the second best; and the prize, as it is erroneously called, usually carries with it very extensive orders for the navy. Now the present astronomer royal is universally acknowledged to be a man of superior talent and indefatigable diligence; his assistants are men of the same class, and of unquestionable integrity—while the remuneration these gentlemen receive is on the

most liberal scale—the present race of artists likewise are much too noble to resort to dishonest means to promote their interest. But let us suppose the reverse of this—that the assistants, instead of possessing respectable abilities and scientific education, were purposely selected as mere observing and calculating machines, while their salary, such as no gentleman could receive, was scarcely adequate to the support of life; and supposing that artists, feelingly alive to their own interest, would not scorn to offer a bribe when want might render its acceptance necessary; what security would the public have that the goodness of a chronometer, as apparent from the official returns of its performance, would depend on the intrinsic excellence of the machine, and not upon the sum paid by its maker to the person who kept the rate? In other words given the integrity and necessities of one man, and the sum that may be gained by a second through the malpractices of the first, to determine the probable per-centage that must be paid upon the profits of the second to insure the dishonesty of the first.

Montgolfier.—A rude heap of stones, without any inscription, covered the remains of the celebrated aeronaut Montgolfier in the small chapel belonging to the town of Balaruc-les-Bains (Herault) in which place he died in 1810. M. Touvron, who was appointed last year to the living of Balaruc, has opened a subscription to repair this discreditable neglect, and in a short time the traveller who goes to view the ruins of the ancient city of Thau will find, on a marble tablet, the following inscription from the pen of M. Touvron:

Au génie du célèbre J. Mongolfier, dont les cendres reposent dans cette église; les amis des arts et des sciences.—Obiit Anno 1810.

A Canal-digging Machine.—A canal-digging machine has recently been introduced at Paris, to be worked, either by horse, manual, or other moving power. It is capable of digging ten feet deep, and a power equal to eight horses is required to work it. The machine will extract and carry out of the canal ninety-six cubic feet per minute. It advances gradually in working, and digs eight feet in breadth at one stroke.—*Newton's Journal of Arts.*

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

DOMESTIC.

LONDON ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

March 10th—A paper was read by the Astronomer Royal "On an appearance hitherto unnoticed in the nebula of Orion," who has noticed a similar appearance still more decidedly, in another part of the same nebula, at some minutes' distance from the

trapezium. * A communication was read from Colonel Mark Beaufoy, containing, 1st. Observed transits of the moon, and of moon culminating stars over the middle wire of his transit-instrument, at Bushey Heath in sidereal time. These were observed in the course of 1825, and amount to 322. 2d. Occultations of stars by the moon, in number 6. 3d. Observations of

two lunar eclipses in 1825. 4th. Observations of eclipses of Jupiter's satellites in 1825 at Bushey Heath. These amount to 25, and the results are given both in Bushey and Greenwich mean time.

There was also read a communication from Major J. A. Hodgson of the 61st Bengal Native Infantry, Revenue Surveyor General, residing at Futty Ghur on the Ganges. This letter records seventy-five observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, made at Futty Ghur (latitude $27^{\circ} 21' 35''$ N.) in the autumn of 1824, and spring of 1825. Some of these observations were made by Major Hodgson himself, and others under his superintendence, by young men who are his apprentices in the Revenue Survey Department. The names of the several observers are given,—each observation has its appropriate meteorological indications registered, and the natures, powers, and qualities of the telescopes employed are respectively described. These observations, compared with corresponding observations of the same phenomena, in places whose longitudes have been accurately ascertained, will serve to determine the longitude of Major Hodgson's observatory.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

April 6th.—The following papers were read: "Observations made with an invariable pendulum at Greenwich, and at Port Bowen," by Lieut. H. Forster, R.N. F.R.S.

April 13th.—"On the diurnal variation of the needle at Port Bowen," by Captain W. E. Parry, R.N. F.R.S., and Lieut. H. Forster, R.N., F.R.S.

"On the top of the needle at different latitudes between Woolwich and Port Bowen," by Lieut. Forster.

"On the magnetism imparted to iron by rotation, by the same:" with remarks by S. H. Christie, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

April 20th.—"On a formula expressing the decrement of human life," by Thomas Young, M.D., For. Sec., R.S.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

April 4th.—The following papers were read,—"On dichotomous and quinary arrangements in natural history," by Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

Also a communication by the same author on *Boswellia*, and certain Indian *Terebinthaceæ*. Mr. Colebrooke is of opinion that the three genera *Amyris*, *Icica*, and *Bursera* require to be thrown together and recast the whole group, comprising nearly forty species, several of which are unpublished. Among those described are *Boswellia serrata*, *Bursera serrata*, *Chalcas nitida*, *Amyris treptaphylla*, *A. punctata*, *Bursera integerrima*, and *B. Kanigu*.

April 18th.—A large collection of the plants of Nepaul was presented from the East-India Company. The papers read were, a continuation of Mr. Colebrooke's on *Boswellia* and certain Indian *Terebin-*

thaceæ,—and observations on a species of *Simia* Linn., now alive in the collection of Exeter Change, allied to, if not identical with, the *Simia Lagothrix* of Baron Humboldt, by Edward Griffiths, Esq., F.L.S.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 17th.—"On the strata of the plastic clay formation exhibited in the cliffs between Christchurch Head, Hampshire, and Studland Bay, Dorsetshire," by C. Lyell, Esq., F.G.S.

April 7th.—A translation of a letter from M. de Gimbernath of Geneva, principally upon sulphate of soda, to G. B. Greenough, Esq., F.G.S., &c.

"On the geology of the valley of the St. Lawrence," by John J. Bigsby, M.G., F.G.S. was read in part.

April 21st.—The reading of Dr. Bigsby's paper was continued.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

April 7th.—Mr. Faraday spoke in the Lecture Room, on the subject of vapour of extreme tenuity, opposing the general opinion that vapour may be diminished in its tension *ad infinitum*, and stating that there was reason to believe that a limit existed, varying with different bodies, but beneath which they gave off no vapour.

Mr. Cuthbert exhibited his fine American microscope, and his short reflecting telescope, in the library; and several specimens of Mosaic gold were also brought for inspection, by Mr. Parker.

April 14th.—Dr. Granville gave a condensed account of his researches into the history and processes of mummification, and illustrated it by his fine specimens.

April 21st.—Dr. Harwood read an essay on the natural history of the Asiatic elephant, including some account of the individual lately existing at Exeter Change.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the friends of the proposed Zoological Society, which has been for some time in contemplation, took place at the rooms of the Horticultural Society in Regent Street, on the 29th April. Upwards of one hundred Noblemen and Gentlemen were present, among whom were: The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Darnley, Egremont, Gage, Auckland, Clinton, Stanley, the President of the Board of Control, the President of the Royal Society, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir Everard Home, Sir R. C. Fergusson, Sir Stamford Raffles, the Hon. Mr. Twisselton Fiennes, General Thornton, Dr. Goodenough, Mr. Wm. Hamilton, Mr. H. T. Colebrooke, Mr. Children, of the British Museum, Mr. Duncan, of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, Mr. P. Duncan, ditto, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Marsden, Mr. Sotheby, the Rev. Mr. Benson, Mr. Vigors, Dr.

Harwood, Dr. Horsfield, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Clift, Mr. Murchison, Captain de Capel Brooke, Dr. Waring, Mr. Stephens, the Rev. Mr. Rackett, Mr. Haworth, Mr. Griffiths, Rev. Mr. Hope, &c. &c. &c.

Sir Stamford Raffles having been called to the chair, a series of resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously for the organization of the Society; and a President, Council, and Officers appointed. An opening address was then read by the President, explanatory of the past and present state of Zoology in this country, and of the objects and views of the society.

In addition to the friends of the Establishment present at the meeting, the Society already numbers amongst its most zealous supporters—H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, the Dukes of Somerset, Northumberland, and Bedford; the Marquesses of Hertford, Salisbury, and Stafford; Earls Carnarvon, Caledon, Gower, Hardwicke, Lonsdale, Malmsbury, Mountnorris, Minto, Spencer, Stanhope, Winchelsea, Oxford, and Grosvenor; Viscount Dudley and Ward, Viscount Gage; the Bishops of Bath and Wells, London, and Carlisle; Lords Calthorpe, Clifton, Downes, Ducie, Ellenborough, Levison Gower, Holland, Lovaine, and Selsey; Rt. Hon. Charles Arbutnot, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Long, Rt. Hon. Sir George Rose, Rt. Hon. Robt. Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir John Leach, Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. John Beckett, Rt. Hon. F. C. Robinson, Hon. Col. Bligh, Hon. G. Agar Ellis, Hon. Capt. Percy, Hon. Wm. S. Ponsonby, Hon. R. Stopford, Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Sir H. Banbury, Sir C. H. Coote, Sir Sanford Graham, Sir Robt. Heron, Sir Benj. Hobhouse, Sir W. Jardine, Sir I. Shelley, Sir J. T. Staunton, Sir J. Croft, Sir F. Baker, Sir Thos. Lawrence, Sir W. F. Middleton, Sir W. Rawson, Sir P. C. Silvester, Admiral Sir C. Pole, Sir I. E. Smith, Sir H. Halford, &c. &c. &c.

FOREIGN.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at Chouringhee, on Wednesday the 2d November, the Hon. J. H. Harrington, Esq. President, in the chair.

At this meeting the Hon. Sir Charles Grey, Mr. J. Paxton, Captain T. Macan, and Mr. Conolly were unanimously elected members of the Society.

The Secretary read a paper by Lieut.-Col. V. Blacker, on the geographical boundaries of India. The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. Moorcroft, dated Cashmere, the 8th of February 1823, but owing to the difficulties of transmission from that remote quarter, it was not received before the 2d of November 1825. The letter contains a sketch of the language of Thibet, illustrated by drawings of the

various alphabets employed in that country. Mr. Moorcroft has sent, at the same time, some stereotype line engravings of mythological and real personages, and a few pen drawings executed in a similar style.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF PARIS.

Meeting of February 6th.—The following persons were admitted members.—Messrs. Biart; A. H. Brué, geographer; Gros, professor at the Royal College of St. Louis; Pachon, a traveller late from Cyrenais, P. Wynch, in the service of the English East-India Company. M. de Hammer communicated to the Council certain fragments relative to Masondi, and the origin of the Thousand and One Nights.

M. Klaproth communicated the contents of a work, which he proposes to publish, on the ancient Turkish dialect, called Coman.

M. Jonannin, of Constantinople, transmitted to the Council a memoir of M. Ruffin, for insertion in the *Journal Asiatique*; also the design of an ancient monument, found in a valley near Nicomedia.

M. Cæsar Moreau transmitted from London some tables relating to the commerce of the East-India Company, also a donation of a Chinese celestial planisphere, of which M. Abel Rémusat will give an account at the ensuing meeting.

Some passages were communicated of a letter from Count Rzewouski, of Warsaw, relative to the labours of M. Majewski on the Sanscrit language, and announcing the transmission of a work by the latter.

A passage of a letter from M. L. Van Alstin, of Ghent, to Messrs. Dondey and Dupré was communicated, offering the means of making scientific researches into different parts of Asia.

The President then delivered a Report of the Presentation made to the King on the 31st January, of the first six volumes of the *Journal Asiatique*.

HELVETIC SOCIETY OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

The proceedings of this society have reference to three objects. Public education and particularly that of the lower classes—industry, and improved means of its application, more especially in favour of the poorer classes—public assistance, or the investigation of means for relieving the sufferings of our fellow creatures. The meetings of this society take place in the different cantons alternately, and occasion a national and domestic festival. That for the last year was held in the city of Lucerne; it was numerously attended; and seventy new members, of whom twenty-four were the most distinguished inhabitants of Geneva, were elected. The proceedings were opened by the Councillor of State E. Pfyffer; and the meeting, which lasted for two days, and for six hours during each day, was insufficient for the perusal of every communication. According to ancient usage the members afterwards dined together, and

such of them as belonged to the same canton then formed themselves into cantonal societies for the advancement of the objects which the parent institution has in view.

Douay.—The central society of agriculture, sciences, and arts of the department of the North has proposed the following prizes. A gold medal of the value of 200 francs to the author of the best memoir on the improvements of which the cultivation, management, and carriage of the wood and the forests in the department of the north are susceptible. A medal of the same value to the author of the best discourse on the question, "What influence the study of the economical sciences exercises upon patriotism?" and another medal of the same value for the best poetic epistle or lyric poem.

PARIS.—INSTITUTE, ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, FEB. 6. — The minister of the interior required the Academy to examine the report of the board of health of Marseilles on the method of disinfection of M. Labarraque. M. Roziere, attached to the commission of Egypt, communicated a paper in part unpublished on the physical constitution of Egypt, and on its relation to the ancient establishments of that country. On the report of Messrs. Fourrier and Cuvier the academy determined that a packet left in 1782 by Dom Gauthy, and containing a memoir on the means of instantaneous secret communication at all distances shall be opened and read, which was done. M. Poisson, in the name of the Commission charged to decide the mathe-

matical prize on the perturbation of comets, declared, that there was no room for the adjudication of any, and recommended the same subject to be proposed for 1828.

February 13. M. Peyronnet, Minister of justice, consulted the academy on the most proper means of guarding society against the effect of forgery, by discharging, through chemical agents, the writing in the body of any deed, &c. and then inserting other clauses, &c. The consideration of this subject was referred to the committee of chemistry, together with Messrs. Gay Lussac and Dulong. *February 20.* M. Adrien de Jussieu was proposed as candidate for the botanical chair, vacant by the death of his father. M. Ségalas read a memoir on the question, whether the blood can be the seat of disease? *February 27.* M. Broussard read a memoir on the internal navigation of France, and a particular machine for conducting vessels against the current of a river. M. Meirieux presented an instrument for the destruction of calculi in the bladder, and read a memoir on the subject. Other proceedings took place which were of minor importance.

The Military and Civil Normal Gymnasium had a public meeting in Paris on the 4th of March for the performance of gymnastic exercises. Some of the ministers, many generals, several peers of France and deputies, together with a large assembly of scientific persons were present, and were highly satisfied with the performance and persuaded of the public utility of the institution, for which the country is indebted to M. Amoros.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

The Contest of the Twelve Nations; or a View of the different Bases of Human Character and Talent.—The notion of equality among men, with respect to original endowment, is nearly exploded by observant people now-a-days. We see our acquaintance, from the beginning to the end of life, pursuing one fashion or mode of existence—one manner of being—feeling—thinking—acting—speaking. We detect a principle of unity running through the conduct of each individual, amidst the greatest discrepancy of circumstances, determining the manner of his action—modifying and controlling his most violent deviations from customary conduct, and equally operating where, to common observation, his behaviour seems most systematic, or most irregular.

Every man has his own way of observing the world's occurrences, the character of other men, and the qualities of natural objects—a power of beholding all that exists and happens, of which no other person can possibly partake. Just as, strictly speaking, no two persons can, at the same

moment, behold any external appearance precisely under the same aspect. In the latter case, however, the cause of variation, or difference in the objects beheld, arises from circumstances *not innate* in the beholder; but merely from his bodily occupation of a spot, which the laws of matter forbid another material substance to occupy at the same moment. In the case of individual character, on the contrary, there is presumed to be an essential, original and inborn dissimilitude between one being and another, and, even on the supposition of external circumstances being exempt from the law of necessity, absolutely and arbitrarily governing the mode in which the mind shall be influenced by those circumstances. As the bee, whatever climes or fields it wanders over; whatever the tincture, form or fragrance of the flowers it pauses upon, pursues only the *honey* of each, taking no cognizance of their other properties. The camelion reflects only the *colour* of the objects that lie around him. The bird of prey throws an abstracted glance on every thing but the quarry of his search.

But peculiar and appropriate as are the qualities of each individual, the author before us considers all the possible varieties of human character as assignable to one or other of twelve different classes—that is, one of these characteristics will *predominate* in each individual, though still existing under boundless subordinate shades of difference. Each individual must be a specimen of one of these twelve genera. The names of nations are used, not on the supposition that every individual of each country possesses the qualities, in a higher or lower degree, assigned to the natives of that country; or that even the distinguished individuals of each country may not in reality exhibit the peculiarities of a character allotted to quite a distinct nation; but simply, because there appears reason to suppose it *prevails*.

As we wish strongly to draw our readers' attention to this very able but somewhat mystic performance, we shall furnish them with an abstract of the writer's system, and a sketch of his view of the Irish character, trusting to the interest our specimen will excite to induce them to turn to the book itself.

Man presents to the observer three main points of view—his intellect, his temper, and his tastes; and to each of these three divisions, the author assigns four subdivisions.

I. OF INTELLECT, the *first* subdivision is the faculty or quality of the mind which *infers*, perceives essential dependencies, or cause and effect, and so turns to science; the *second*, *observes*, attends to the properties of bodies, matters of fact, producing learning and statistical knowledge; the *third* separates and *classes*, giving birth to system and criticism; and the *fourth* disposes to mark and dwell upon impressions and sensations, producing *sensuality*.

II. OF TEMPER, WILL, or DISPOSITION, the *first* subdivision governs the permanent likes and dislikes of the individual, to which, however diverted, the mind pertinaciously returns. To this class belongs the *feeling* which arises from the opposite characters of the sexes; the *second* prompts us to control external objects, and mould them to our will, the source of *industry*; the *third* disposes us to control our intentions and likings for the attainment of some more desirable end, constituting *courage*; and the *fourth* inclines us to *sympathy*, begetting consideration, politeness, &c.

III. OF TASTES, the *first* subdivision disposes us to contemplate the good and perfect, and produces the sense of *religion*, of what is worthy of veneration, and worship; the *second* constitutes the power of *association*, of lending beauty and virtue to whatever we suppose connected with beauty and virtue—of uniting casual dependencies distinct from inherent qualities—operating conspicuously in parties, societies—originating style in literary and musical composition;

the *third* inclines us to regard things as conducive to our own particular advantage, and shews itself in the *ambition* of the individual; and the *fourth* directs us to the detection of likeness and analogy, and is the source of *poetical genius*, the power of enhancing effect by accumulating or selecting correspondencies.

The Intellect, Temper and Taste, the great divisions of the mind of man, have thus each four distinct qualities, with reference to each of which the author successively estimates the characters of his twelve nations.

An attempt is made, at the same time, to assimilate Gall and Spurzheim's divisions to his own. These profound personages assign thirty-three faculties to the brain; our author, with characteristic fertility, quickly discovers three more to make up a multiple of his own twelve. These thirty-six are then separated into dozens, one dozen of which he assigns to each of his own main divisions; and he is thus enabled to allot to each of his twelve national characters an intellectual faculty, a sentiment and an instinct. This, however, is a mere fancy-piece of the writer, not essential to his own views, and in his discussions indeed scarcely affecting them.

THE IRISH OR CARTHAGINIAN CHARACTER.

I. INTELLECT.—1. In relation to *science*. It is fitted for temporary exigencies, employing its scientific power upon military tactics, changing its modes of array or principles of conduct, in conformity with special emergencies, as they may happen to interfere with its immediate aims. Hannibal, Machiavelli.

2. In relation to *Observation*—likes natural history—not the classification, but ascertainment of the habits of animals. Marks events, as they operate in occasioning new arrangements and changes of position; and from its clear insight into the tendencies of events great and small, liking minuteness in detail. Froissart, Sully.—Has a propensity to locomotion for the sake of exciting wonder, by enjoying or experiencing things from which others are excluded. Bruce, Park.—Obliged, in the existing state of geographical knowledge, to limit the indulgence of this propensity to the discovery of the source of a river, or the site of a town. Humboldt, Pococke, Belzoni.

3. Relation to *System*. Leibnitz, the best specimen of its application to system; his tendency being to view every thing in a detached state, and in their capability of operating and existing individually. Berkeley also, from his notion of separate ideas. St. Augustine, from his love of minute anecdote, or detail of circumstances. Linnæus, not by his power of classification, but by his accurate knowledge of the varieties of animals as shown in the beginning of his *Systema Naturæ*.

4. Relation to *Sensuality*. It is addicted so much to change, and to variety of con-

tingencies, that it cannot dwell long enough upon single impressions, or heap up pleasure with heightenings enough to constitute a thoroughly sensual character: yet so far as appetite exists, inclined to tumultuous excess in the enjoyments of the moment; thus rushing into intoxication for the allay of fatigue or heat. Likes to place the object of pleasure in new relations to itself; as, after the delight of hunting an animal, taking gratification in cutting up the carcase, then in eating it. Cannibalism among the African negroes, who have much of the Irish character in them, accounted for by the pleasure they feel in placing things under new aspects—as the enemy lately seen with bow and arrow aimed at your heart, now boiling in the pot, now upon your trencher. Irish not capable of being eloquent in the most potent effect of eloquence, as concentrating and keeping the attention of an audience suspended upon one emotion, or one aspect of circumstances; but deriving its sole excellence from the extensive scope and variety of its views and illustrations. Livy's speeches of this character, since they take deliberate and varied cognizance of the relations of specific circumstances; and how and why these should influence immediate action. Dr. Irving, Irish, by his talent of showing the divine perfections in all sorts of lights.

II. WILL AND DISPOSITION.—1. Relation to *Love*. Since the Irishman is "every thing by turns, and nothing long," we should be inclined *prima facie* to conclude him an inconstant lover; because the varied positions which his mind and principles are continually taking, withdrawing from his nature, according to existing circumstances, certain characteristics, and supplying others which are again to be removed or modified for the reception of fresh qualities, render his taste, with respect to the opposing or dovetailing ingredients of the other sex, most capricious. Dido, well avenged by modern Irishmen. The West-Indian negroes changeable in this respect.

2. Relation to *Industry*. Irish do not succeed in the slow fabrication of manufactures, where permanent industry is required; but are pleased with sailors' work, and make good seamen. Like digging in quarries, because that is a sort of *undoing*, rather than creating.

3. With respect to *Courage*. The Irish character especially excelling in this particular, and well illustrated by the knight-errant, whose progress is on—on—through all modes of difficulty and forms of danger; and whose manners are characterized by thoughtlessness and by a lively turn of conversation, dealing in detail. Remarkable for personal prowess, cultivating a sense of honour beyond every other principle. Inclined to rhodomontade, from their conviction of the high achievements produceable by mental energy; and thus, from believing

no personal exploit impossible, demanding credit for the wonders they detail.

4. With regard to *Morality*; or desire of the concurrence of others with our own inclination. Hobbs's principles the nearest to theirs—no other than self-interest; or always keeping in view final causes. Thus their principles are of course determined and shaped by their most prominent and permanent inclinations, the gratification of which are synonymous with duty. The Irishman is visible in Gay's "Beggar's Opera," where he depicts the life of highwaymen and thieves; and thus proves his fondness for considering critical situations, where all the energies of a character are violently claimed for immediate rescue from danger or difficulty. Æsop the same, as showing in many of his Fables the necessity for individual collectedness of mind, in hunted or persecuted animals, or "Every one for himself." Boswell, too, delineating Johnson's peculiarities.

III. TASTE OR IMAGINATION.—1. With regard to Religion, or qualities which are esteemed venerable. The Carthaginian is inclined to regard the Deity as regulator of events, or of each specific aspect of circumstances which involve himself; thus a *Fatalist*. Paul Veronese, a Carthaginian, as shown by his multitudes of distinct figures in all varieties of situation. The statue of the "Dancing Fawn," Carthaginian by the sense of motion it conveys, or change.

2. With regard to *Social Life*. The Carthaginian cannot easily adopt foreign tastes; but by his rapid estimate of the peculiarities of those he meets with, is able to choose topics of conversation suitable and agreeable to each person; thus he flatters the pride of others. Able from a similar cause, to keep himself unenslaved by the manners of any particular class. Ulysses, Irish. Beethoven, too, on account of the wandering, unsystematic nature of his music.

3. With regard to *Ambition*. His aim is to effect sudden and great changes; and thus becomes skilled in the necessary degrees of progress to any desired end. Burke, a Carthaginian, evident in his "French Revolution." Gibbs the architect; the peculiarity of his style is variety, or strange and grotesque changes in the different portions of the building; raising expectation.

4. With regard to *Poetical Composition*. Æschylus a Carthaginian in "Prometheus;" because he regards all arrangements of events as changeable and temporary, even as concerns the celestial; Saturn giving place to Jupiter, and his probable ejection finally. Catullus, from the extensive variety of manner and expression in his verses. Cervantes, Corneille, from "The Cid." Ben Jonson, from the varieties of his style. De Foe in his illustration of natural feelings, by means of unusual circumstances. Cain. Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," as denoting change and dissolution. And

chief of all, the Great Unknown must be regarded as Irish or a Carthaginian, because of his inexhaustible power of delineating circumstantially.

We have confined our abstract to the Irish or Carthaginian character, because the delineation of that seems most distinct—the separating lines of the remaining characters (if we except the Celtic), although when attentively considered there appear legitimate grounds of distinction, are too faint in many cases to be followed without great mental effort, and cannot be brought into a narrow compass, certainly with any chance of accuracy. The nicety of discrimination, also, which the subject demands, often leads the author into obscurity, for the elucidation of which, as far as concerns the general reader, his illustrations are most irritating—being almost always taken from the higher branches of mathematics. But this is a trifle. The volume abounds in interest for us, both from the accurate and varied remark with which it is filled; and the complete freedom from prejudice with which it begins, continues, and ends.

Woodstock, by the Author of Waverley, 3 vols. 12mo. 1826. Constables, Edinburgh.—It is too late in the day to criticise the author of *Waverley*. His faults and his excellencies have been thoroughly discussed, and in general, are pretty fairly estimated.

The present story is of the flimsiest possible texture, and manufactured solely for the purpose of giving the author an opportunity of supplying a few scenes where the characters and manners of Cromwell and Charles are exhibited with the vigour of unfettered fancy, and the fidelity of historical correctness. No single hint, with respect to these memorable individuals has been lost, and no license whatever allowed.

The tale opens in Woodstock Church, on the day of thanksgiving for Cromwell's 'crowning mercy' at Worcester, with a scuffle between the presbyterian incumbent of Woodstock and one of Cromwell's fanatical troopers for the pulpit. The 'Independent' orator of course gets possession, and in his address denounces the impending destruction of the adjoining palace and park; and proves indeed to be the precursor of a Parliamentary Commission, consisting of Desborough, Harrison, and Bletson, sent to dismantle Woodstock and its royalties. The palace is occupied by the ranger, old Sir Henry Lee, a staunch royalist, and his daughter Alice, who is all that is lovely, intelligent, and executive. He has a son with the royal forces. His brother sides with the parliament; and a son of his brother, Colonel Markham Everard—the hero of the piece—a very correct, but somewhat insipid person, like all the author's heroes, serves with high distinction under Cromwell. The cousins Markham and Alice were once betrothed, and are still attached, but their union of course becomes imprac-

ticable by the political divisions of the family. On the arrival of the Commissioners, the Lees are obliged to quit the palace; and Markham resolves to employ his influence with Cromwell to supersede the commission, and replace his uncle in possession. On this adventurous embassy he despatches, still more adventurously, but perhaps he could do no better, one Wildrake, a concealed royalist—a fellow with no virtue under heaven in his composition but that of loyalty—drunken, riotous, perpetually on the eve of doing mischief—an old college chum of Markham's, and now under his protection. Wildrake finds Cromwell in the guard-room of Windsor Castle himself drilling a godly recruit, and introduces his credentials. After some little circumlocution—a capital specimen of his ambiguities and confusions, when desiring to hint rather than announce his purposes—Cromwell hazards the consequence of an open breach with the parliament, and complies with Markham's request—not, however, without turning it to his own advantage, by coupling with his compliance the condition of surrendering the person of Charles should he take refuge at Woodstock—no improbable event, as old Sir Henry's son was known to have been one of the last with him after the battle. This condition, however, is not communicated to Markham, and he proceeds, in full confidence of security, to avail himself of Cromwell's authority in expelling the commissioners and re-establishing his uncle. In this matter, apprehensive as he was of some resistance on the part of the commissioners, he fortunately meets with little difficulty. They had already been frightened out of their propriety, by apparitions and strange nocturnal disturbances, and were glad enough to leave the place, with some hope, besides, of being indemnified by sharing the plunder of Windsor. In the description of these develries the author revels to his heart's content. But though old Sir Henry and his daughter are thus quietly replaced in the palace, their peace is soon disturbed again. For Alice going to Rosamond's well for a pitcher of water for papa—as young ladies were wont in those days—meets there with a formidable-looking gypsy girl, who addresses the alarmed Alice with great familiarity, and saucily proposes to tell her fortune. This was Charles in disguise. Scarcely had Alice recovered from the panic, when Charles is introduced into the palace, under another disguise, that of a peasant-boy, in company with Sir Henry's son; and finally remains there, as the son of a Scottish nobleman for some weeks, undiscovered to the old knight. Young Lee leaves the King with Dr. Rochecliffe, who alone is in the secret, and who is chief-manceuvrer for the King's escape, as he had been of all the apparition-scenes; and goes himself round the coast to arrange and secure the means of conveying the King

safely out of the country. In the meanwhile, the King's time hangs heavy on his hands, and having nothing better to do, he begins to fall in love with 'pretty mistress Alice,' and at last discloses himself, and makes a direct proposal of 'protection.' This of course is indignantly rejected; but so true and exemplary is the good young lady's loyalty, that things go on pretty much as before. Her attendant, however, to whom some how or other the young king had not made himself agreeable—he was consummately ugly—communicates to Markham, the very extraordinary assiduities of the stranger-gentleman to her mistress. Starch and stiff as he is, Markham has warm blood in his veins, and can brook no interference with his affections. He marches straight towards the palace—he was still quartered at the town of Woodstock—and on his way across the park, he encounters this same young Scotchman, and presently they get to tilting; but are quickly broken in upon by old Sir Henry. A challenge in form, however, follows, and the next morning is to decide the mortal arbitrament. The news gets wind, and Alice and Dr. Rochecliffe—as in duty bound—of course take measures to prevent it. On the perilous edge of battle, Alice—nodus vin-dice dignus—presents herself to the combatants; and, perplexed between her loyalty and her love, she contrives to confirm Markham's jealousies, and he takes an eternal farewell. The result touches at last the cold feelings of Charles, and to spare the misery of both parties, he abruptly discloses himself to Markham; and all of course is set straight again between the lovers. This generous confidence it will be supposed embarrasses Markham a good deal, and at once makes half a royalist of him.

By this time Cromwell becomes fully acquainted with Charles's presence at Woodstock, through Tomkins the preaching trooper, who had remained it seems at the palace to settle some affairs left unfinished by the commissioners on their hasty departure, and who was playing double—being at the same time the confidant both of Cromwell and Dr. Rochecliffe. Every thing was thus easily arranged between 'trusty' Tomkins and Cromwell for seizing Charles. Cromwell arrives at Woodstock, goes straight to the inn, places sentinels at the door, and presents himself without ceremony to Markham and his friends. Wildrake, who was with Markham, instantly takes alarm at the sudden appearance of Cromwell—he knows of Charles's concealment—slides out of the room, and has just time to let down a boy by the window and despatch him with an enigmatical message to the palace, which is luckily interpreted correctly by Alice's sagacity. Measures are instantly taken for removing the king; Sir Henry's son at the very moment arrived with jaded horses—the old man produces a

specific for giving new life in an instant to the wearied animals—the king is smuggled off, with Alice for his guide, and the son remains behind to personate Charles,—to gain time.

Cromwell, in the meanwhile, is waiting for Tomkins. Tomkins fails him. Unluckily, instead of minding his business, he was in pursuit of Alice's attendant, and meeting her in a convenient spot was making somewhat violent love, when he was surprised by a swain of hers, who with a stroke of his quarter-staff killed him on the spot.

Cromwell's patience is at length exhausted. He sets out himself with a detachment—accompanied by Markham under arrest—surrounds the house with a double circle of guards—breaks down the gate—rushes in with his troops—tracks the labyrinths of the palace—blows up the tower—gets scent of the knight's son, whom he supposes to be the kin, seizes him, discovers too late his mistake, and in an agony of bitter vexation at the loss of the fugitive, commands every soul of the party—old Sir Henry, his son, Markham, Wildrake, Dr. Rochecliffe, and we know not how many more, to be gibbeted forthwith. Of course they all escape, and Markham and Alice are reserved for happiness. Cromwell was no butcher; though he gave hasty orders, they were rarely executed, and he himself was pleased with the neglect of them: and knowing they would not be promptly performed, the more readily suffered himself to issue them.

The True History of the State Prisoner, commonly called the Iron Mask, extracted from Documents in the French Archives; by the Hon. Geo. Agar Ellis. May 1826.—The first who speculated on the identity of the Iron Mask, we believe was Voltaire. Keeping in view nothing but the fact of the extraordinary precaution taken to secure and conceal the person of the prisoner, and the vague reports of the extreme respect shewn by the governor of the state prison, he concluded the prisoner must be a person of royal birth, and, with his usual precipitateness hasarded the conjecture of his being the elder or twin brother of Louis XIV. The extreme improbability of this guess gave rise to a variety of other conjectures, and a great number of candidates for the vacant honour have been started, at different times, by writers of considerable eminence. The best of them has made but a plausible story. Louis XV. who professed to know all about the matter,—from what quarter does not appear, seems to have been amused by the perplexity of the speculators, and repeatedly declared they were all in the wrong. Choiseul set Madame de Pompadour to worm the secret out of him, but all she could extract was, that he was the minister of an Italian Prince; and on Choiseul himself pressing the question, the King still gave the same answer. That

Louis XV. made this declaration, we have living testimony. The Duke de Bouillon, who in his youth had been much with the King, informed one of ourselves, that he had himself heard the declaration made by the King. Madam Campan says, she heard Louis XVI. tell his wife, that Maurepas informed him, the Iron Mask was a prisoner dangerous from his intriguing disposition, and a subject of the Duke of Mantua.

The truth has at last been brought to light by the sagacity and diligence of a M. Delort, who, from the hints that had been dropped of the prisoner's being a foreign minister, conjectured, that the records of the foreign office might probably furnish some documentary evidence to settle the question. His researches have been completely successful, and not a shadow of doubt any longer clouds the subject.

The publication before us is the production of Mr. Agar Ellis, who has been induced to present the subject in a new shape, because, as he says, himself in a very sensible and unpretending preface, the 'book struck him as being peculiarly ill-arranged and confused; besides being unnecessarily filled with the most fulsome flattery of Louis XIV, never certainly more inappropriately bestowed, than while in the act of recording one of the most cruel and oppressive acts of that sovereign's cruel and oppressive reign. I have also thought that the subject was one of sufficient historical curiosity to interest the English public.'

The History of the Iron Mask seems to be briefly this: he was a Bolognese of the name of Matthioli, professor of civil law in the university of Bologna, and subsequently passing into the service of the third Duke of Mantua, a short time before the duke's death, became secretary of state. On the accession of the fourth duke, the administration fell into other hands, and Matthioli was thrown upon the world again. Not long after, however, D'Estrades, the French ambassador at Venice, wishing to put Casale, the capital of the Monferrat, and key of the Milanese, into his master's possession, employed Matthioli to conduct the intrigue. The duke, in want of money, closed with the proposal at once, and empowered Matthioli, with whom he had formerly been on terms of intimacy, to negotiate the conditions with the French court. The commission required great caution and secrecy, as the surrender was calculated to interfere both with the Austrian and Spanish interests. Matthioli proceeded to Paris, and was received with great distinction by Louis and bribed high; but for some reason or another—probably the Spaniards out-bribed the French monarch—on his return, he contrived to stop the progress of the treaty. The disappointment exasperated Louis, and he resolved upon revenge. Catinat, to his eternal infamy, undertook to decoy him to the confines, where he was entrapped, and committed to the custody of St. Mars at

Pignerol. This was in 1679. In 1681, St. Mars was removed to the state prison at Exiles, and commanded to take with him Matthioli and one other prisoner, an old priest. The priest died at Exiles. In 1687, St. Mars was appointed to the government of St. Margaret and St. Horonot, on the coast of Provence, near Antibes, and was again commanded to take Matthioli with him, 'the prisoner,' as he was now termed. Here he remained till 1698, when St. Mars was finally promoted to the command of the Bastille, and again directed to bring Matthioli with him. This was the last removal; Matthioli died in 1703. A black velvet mask, not one of iron, fastened with a padlock behind, was always worn in his journies, and whenever he was visited by a physician or his confessor.

The evidence is given in an appendix, forming the bulk of the book indeed, and is quite complete; we have the correspondence between D'Estrades and Louvois, to prove the first employment of Matthioli, other letters to prove Matthioli's tergiversation, and Louis's resolution to have him seized; with Catinat's reports to the secretary of state, and St. Mars' communications from first to last.—In his official correspondence with the secretary of state, while at St. Margaret's, St. Mars speaks of having been obliged to punish a prisoner for scratching his complaints of the King's cruelty on a pewter plate, and throwing it out of the window. This will serve for the origin of the story of the *silver* plate, picked up by a fisherman, and taken to the Governor.

Dartmoor: a descriptive Poem, by N. T. Carrington—Here are some very agreeable lines, but modelled from beginning to end, unluckily, on the versification of Thomson's Seasons, with a touch occasionally of Cowper. We say unluckily, because the too well-known turns and cadences, perpetually stirring our recollections, will deprive the writer of much of the credit, very justly his due. It is not want of native feeling, nor lack of power, nor penury of language, that has driven him to so constant an imitation; but sheer habit and admiration. Through the whole poem, it is plainly his own soul that prompts, but he borrows another's tongue to give its promptings utterance. With a little more tact—not to say cunning—he would studiously have shunned, and not thus confidingly have adopted a phraseology, so indelibly mixed up with our earliest poetical remembrances.

The scene of his poetry is the spot and sojourn of his childhood—of all his first and most familiar associations; and he still loves to range over its wilds, and recall and indulge his most endearing enjoyments. Dartmoor is the whole world to him. It has an importance that fills his thoughts, and almost his wishes, and which he labours to communicate in the full glow of genuine feeling. To the passing observer, Dartmoor is mere heath and rock and bog, and one

point as undistinguishable and as uninteresting as another; but the poet has trodden every foot of it, and marks every angle and aspect of its varying surface. He has peopled every spot with abiding recollections; every brook and every tree has a distinct existence; every babbling rill its own music; every rock its own echo; every oak its own foliage; every breeze its own swell; and every harebell its own celestial blue—and he has an eye and an ear to catch and mark them all. To describe a specimen of these things gives no relief to the intensity of his sensations—he has a thousand shades of discrimination, and no recording exhausts the delicate distinctions of his long and intimate observation. And hence, at the first glance, he will seem to be frequently repeating himself, where his own fancy presented strong lines of difference, and which a further perusal would readily enable ourselves to detect.

The opening address “to Devonshire” has something very sweet and gentle about it, and as an assemblage of phrases is as perfect as *language* can make it.

Thou hast a cloud

For ever in thy sky—a breeze, a shower,
For ever on thy meads;—yet where shall man,
Pursuing Spring around the globe, refresh
His eye with scenes more beauteous than adorn
Thy fields of matchless verdure? Not the south,—
The glowing south—with all its azure skies,
And aromatic groves, and fruits that melt
At the rapt touch, and deep-hued flowers that light
Their tints at zenith suns—has charms like thine,
Though fresh the gale that ruffles thy wild seas,
And wafts the frequent cloud. I own the power
Of Local Sympathy, that o’er the fair
Throws more divine allurement, and o’er all
The great more grandeur; and my kindling muse,
Fired by the universal passion, pours
Haply a partial lay. Forgive the strain
Enamour’d; for to man, in every clime,
The sweetest, dearest, noblest spot below,
Is that which gives him birth; and long it wears
A charm unbroken, and its honour’d name,
Hallow’d by memory, is fondly breathed
With his last lingering sigh!

There is genuine warmth in the description of a summer’s morning:

How beautiful is morning, though it rise
Upon a desert! What though Spring refuse
Her odours to the early gale that sweeps
The highland solitude, yet who can breathe
That fresh, keen gale, nor feel the sanguine tide
Of life flow buoyantly! O who can look
Upon the Sun, whose beam indulgent shines
Impartial, or on moor or cultured mead,
And not feel gladness? Hard is that man’s lot,
Bleak is his journey through this vale of tears,
Whose heart is not made lighter, and whose eye
Is brighten’d not by morning’s glorious ray,
Wide glancing round. The meanest thing on earth
Rejoices in the welcome warmth, and owns
Its influence reviving. Hark the hum
Of one who loves the morn,—the bee who comes
With overflow of happiness, to spend
The sunny hour; and see! across the waste
The butterfly, his gay companion, floats;—
A wanderer, haply, from yon Austral fields,

Or from the bank of moorland stream that flows
In music through the deep and shelter’d vales.

The Logan-stone.

And near the edge
Of the loud brawling stream a Logan stands,
Haply self-poised, for Nature loves to work
Such miracles as these amid the depths
Of forest solitudes. Her magic hand
With silent chisel fashion’d the rough rock,
And placed the *central weight so tenderly*,
That almost to the passing breeze it yields
Submissive motion.

Sunset; we know not where this is
surpassed.

The zenith spreads

Its canopy of sapphire, but the West
Has a magnificent array of clouds;
And, as the breeze plays on them, they assume
The forms of mountains, castled cliffs, and hills,
Deep-rifted glens, and groves, and beetling rocks;
And some that seem far off, are voyaging
Their sun-bright path in folds of silver;—some
In golden masses float, and others have
Edgings of burning crimson.—Isles are seen,
All lovely, set within an emerald sea;
And there are dyes in the rich heavens,—such
As sparkle in the grand and gorgeous plume
Of Juno’s favourite bird, or deck the scaled
And wreathing serpent.

Never, from the birth
Of time, were scatter’d o’er the glowing sky
More splendid colourings. Every varying hue
Of every beautiful thing on earth,—the tints
Of heaven’s own Iris,—all are in the West
On this delicious eve.

But now the sun
Is veil’d a moment, and the expansive waste
At once is wrapp’d in shade. The song has ceased
Of the rejoicing earth and sky;—the breeze
Sighs pensively along; the moorland streams
Appear less lovely, and on Fancy’s ear
Complaining flow. Again the shadows fly
Before the glancing beam;—again the sun—
The conquering sun resumes his state; and he
That with Elysian forms and hues bedecks
So gloriously the skies, cheers thee,—e’en thee,—
Thou solitary one;—the very heart
Of the wild Moor is glad! The eye discerns
The mountain-ridges sweep away in vast
And regular succession;—wave on wave
Rolling and glittering in the sun,—until
They reach the utmost West. The lark is up
Exulting in the bright blue heav’n;—the streams
Leap wantonly adown the laughing slopes;
And on the ear the poetry of bells,
Far borne by Auster’s welcome gale, is heard;
All else is mute,—silently happy,—Earth
Reposes in the sunset.

Let me gaze

At the great vision ere it pass; for now
The day-god hovers o’er the western hill,
And sheds his last fond ray. Farewell! farewell!
Who givest beauty to the cloud, and light—
Joy, music, to the earth! And must yon tints
And shapes divine which thou hast form’d, decay—
The mountain, and the temple, and the tower,
That float in yonder fields of air;—the isles
Of all surpassing loveliness; and seas
Of glorious emerald, that seem to flow
Around the gold-fringed reefs and rocks;—must all
Vanish, with thee, at the remorseless touch
Of the swift-coming twilight!

They will fade,—
Those hues and forms enchanting. See behind,

The billowy horizon once more sinks
 The traveller of six thousand years. With him
 Depart the glories of the west. The tints
 Elysian change—the fiercely brilliant streaks
 Of crimson disappear; but o'er the hills
 A flush of orange hovers, softening up
 Into harmonious union with the blue
 That comes a sweeping down; for Twilight hastes
 To dash all other colours from the sky
 But this her favourite azure. Even now
 The East displays its palely-beaming stars,
 With the mild radiating moon; and thus
 There is no end to all thy prodigies,
 O Nature!

The Lives of celebrated Architects, ancient and modern, with historical and critical Observations on their Works, and of the principles of the Art, by FRANCESCO MILIZIA; translated from the Italian by MRS. EDWARD CRESY. With Notes and additional Lives. 2 vols. 8vo.—We had no book, it seems, exclusively devoted to the lives of architects, though poets have long since been packed together, aye, and painters, and engravers, and musicians. This discovery, some speculating bookseller makes, and the chasm must of course be forthwith filled-up. He consults a professional friend—will he undertake it?—No; in these building days every architect is in a bustle of business, or speedily hopes to be so; but then there are scribblers in abundance ready to encounter any labour—no matter how onerous or how foreign from their particular studies; and if not, some wife, or sister, or daughter can be found, who, though incompetent to collect, combine or arrange, can at least translate, if by good luck any European language will but furnish the materials ready cut and dried. Turn to the catalogues, and lo, one Milizia's Lives of the Architects, ready written in choice Italian. But the author published sixty years ago.—No matter; add an appendix.—But who knows any thing about foreign architects for the last sixty years?—No matter again; Mr. So-and-so will just give us the births and deaths of a few English ones; or if he be himself building churches to tumble down again in half a century, you can pick them out of Watkins. Enough; the business is done; and forthwith appears a translation of Milizia's work—with letters of free naturalization, a welcome accession to the world of English literature. Though before scarcely known, perhaps, beyond the narrow precincts of Rome, he proves a miracle of genius—a man of extraordinary and unparalleled research, exhibiting the soundest judgment, the most exquisite taste, sagacity, knowledge, &c. But who was this Milizia?—an Architect? No; an admirer of the fine-arts universally, and of political economy, mathematics and medicine to boot; a maker of books, in short, of the last century, with very much of the spirit of our own; a translator and abridger of all sorts of things—of Buchan's Domestic Medicine, we believe, somebody's Natural History, Bailey's History of Astronomy; with we know not how many treatises on

architecture, design, &c. Who shall doubt his industry? Of his judgment, connected, or unconnected with the subject, we will presently furnish a specimen or two. But first take his own account of himself.

"It is not uncommon for authors to write elegant and egotistical effusions on their moral and physical character, which often excite a smile. I would willingly delineate my own; but, as it has nothing in it singular or extraordinary, I find it difficult to do. Thus, I, who have long studied myself, know not myself, and yet have attempted to describe others, sometimes from their writings, which, perhaps, contain opinions diametrically opposite to their real sentiments. I am phlegmatic, choleric, and haughty; at the same time modest, kind, and capable of endurance; courageous, noble in my ideas, and free from prejudice, open to the reasoning of others, and fond of novelty. I cannot boast of much penetration or reflection, yet am desirous of possessing every thing. I am industrious, compassionate, a sincere friend, and a good man; humble without being abject; generous and easy, but severe. I hold in abhorrence every mercenary feeling. I am studious, and anxious of acquiring knowledge of whatever is most useful: my works and my discourses have procured me the reputation of being learned. I know myself to be otherwise, and am a heterogeneous compound of contradictions."—In this singular and amusing sketch we have strong evidence (says the fair translator) of the success usually attendant on a steady perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge; and a proof that, although not regularly initiated in the principles of architecture in the early part of his life, the subsequent industry of Milizia enabled him to become the author of many useful works on its principles and history.

These two extracts will, we think, enable the reader to measure the calibre of both author and translator—the skilful and consistent anatomy of character of the one, and the admirable logic and phraseology of the other.

We have first an introduction of about seventy pages, comprising a sketch of the origin, progress and purposes of architecture, with reasons for every thing, as abundant as blackberries; the best part of the book, undoubtedly, but of course the least necessary, with such a profusion of similar things as are already in the market. Then follows a list of all the architects discoverable from the days of Noah—we beg the author's pardon, Ninus, 2737 anno mundi, it seems—classified in periods, successively, from Ninus to Pericles, to Alexander, to Augustus, to the fourth century, to Charlemagne, to the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. We have 600 lives in about 800 pages—the reader may judge of the scantiness of detail. Of two-thirds of these nobody can care a rush. Nothing of any interest to any soul breathing is told of them or their works. A few are given at greater length, such as Buonarrotti, Bernini, &c.; presenting, however, nothing but what has been repeated a thousand times. In general, a better account of Italian architects is given than those of any other country; this was to be expected. Of English architects the account is very meagre, eked out as it is by a

friend of the fair translator. Among others we find Ben Jonson in this style:—

BENJAMIN JONSON,
(Born 1575, died 1637)

Was born at Westminster, and his mother marrying a second time to a builder [did the reader know Ben's own father was a builder too?] obliged her son to learn the business of his step-father. He worked from indigence at the buildings in Lincoln's-Inn, with a trowel in his hand, but a book in his pocket. His taste for poetry soon overcame the square, and he became a celebrated dramatic poet, even rivalling Shakspeare in tragedy; and if inferior to him in genius, he certainly surpassed him in knowledge of the ancients, which he asserted with great boldness. His epitaph is,

O, RARE BEN JOHNSON!

Of course nothing more could well be said of his celebrity in brick and mortar; but why so much?

Inigo Jones we have at considerable length, but with no description of any peculiarities of style, or any enumeration of his leading performances; Holmby House, and Woollaton Hall are mentioned; the Banqueting House at Whitehall, and perhaps another or two. The narrative is of the most rambling sort, blended with a useless list of his undistinguished contemporaries, and a fair specimen of the writer's power of extinguishing all interest in his subject, and of the general flippancy of his observations. At the top of page 160—

James I. took no interest at all in the fine-arts, and it was well he did not; for he who considered quibbles and formalities as evidences of eloquence, would have introduced as bad a taste in architecture, as he did in literature.

But while we were thinking about the real fact, towards the middle of the same page, we found he was an "encourager of architecture." So whether James was or was not, the reader, if he think it worth his while to inquire, must look to other authorities than Milizia, or Mrs. Eliza Cresy.

Jones designed a royal palace, at Greenwich, for Charles II.: Webb executed it; and William III. afterwards appropriated it to a naval hospital, making many additions [William, or Webb?]. This hospital, which is on the banks of the Thames, a short distance from London, is not to be equalled in the whole world for magnificence, beauty, convenience and extent. The apartments are noble, with a variety of conveniences, the most delightful views, and a number of pictures by Thornhill, the English Apelles.* The attic, which is above the grand Corinthian order, appears too high, though only a third of the whole order. The rustics (an assemblage of rough rude stones, called bugne or bozze, suitable to some walls—vide Introduction, p. 28) are correct, the ornaments elegant, the arrangements well made. It will be observed,—why so much magnificence for an hospital, to be occupied by the poor and infirm, and which should consequently be simple, and fitted to the use for which it was destined? But, certainly, magnificence is consistent with an

hospital for English sailors, who form the strength and glory of their nation.

Conclusive!—But poor Inigo—the reader remembers he was persecuted by the Round-heads of his day, and obliged, like many other royalists, to compound; but it may be news to him that the king's martyrdom affected him so greatly, and so injured his health, that when replaced in his office by Charles II., his debilitated frame would not allow him fully to satisfy the magnificent ideas of that voluptuous monarch.

Of the same unsatisfactory and inaccurate cast is the life of Wren. After the fire of London he designed a plan for rebuilding the city, which, however, was not executed:—

Had this plan been followed, London (says Milizia) might have arisen the finest city in the world; but, from individual and selfish motives, she lost the advantage that might have resulted from this calamity. The streets were however widened, and handsome squares were built.

Where are these squares? is there one in the city of forty yards? London, we know, was quickly rebuilt.

A tax on coals (says Milizia), and above all, the ardour and zeal of the citizens, were sufficient for this great work—a fine example [he adds, in his balderdash manner] of the power of man; an example which leaves room to credit all that has been said of the rapid construction of some of the ancient cities in Asia and Egypt.

Speaking of St. Paul's, he says—

Much as this front has been criticised and condemned for the coupling of the columns, and other departures from the general application of the orders, there are few churches of the past or present day that can vie with it in richness of design.

This is all very well; but then he adds—

And St. Peter's, with its single order and attic, appearing of much smaller dimensions than it really is, cannot be put in comparison with it.

We suppose this means that St. Peter's is inferior to St. Paul's.

Of Sir John Vanburgh he says—

This architect was an agreeable man and a poet; and it is said that his writings were as delicate and elegant as his buildings were clumsy. Sir John, going a journey to France in 1701, was thrown into the Bastille, and remained there some time, without ever being able to discover the cause for such treatment. He wrote a comedy while in confinement; and it is astonishing that he should have totally abstained from any injurious observation on a country in which he had suffered such violence. 293.

We suspect this comes within the limits assigned to the translator's coadjutor, whose contributions are stated to commence at 372, apparently a misprint for 272; and if so, Milizia's spirit is caught with admirable felicity by his continuator.

It is singular, we think, that the architects of the old cathedrals, both of this country and the Continent, are entirely unknown. The priors and bishops, whose munificence furnished the cost, are commemorated, but of the architects and builders no vestige of a name is left.

* In the life of Wren, this same Thornhill proves to be the English Raphael. Was he both? or was Raphael the Italian Apelles? What do we know of Apelles to enable us to characterize another by his style?

A very useful index of buildings is appended, to enable the reader, by reference to the body of the work, to ascertain the builder; and which might have been made more convenient by coupling the building and its architect in the index itself.

The Ecclesiastical History of the second and third Centuries; illustrated from the writings of Tertullian. By JOHN, Bishop of BRISTOL. 1 vol. 8vo.—As professor of divinity, the Bishop of Bristol has adopted a novel course, and directed the attention of his hearers, two or three seasons, to the writings of the Fathers, principally with a view to illustrate the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. The progress of his undertaking brought him to Tertullian, when it occurred to him, that his labours might advantageously be turned also to the illustration of ecclesiastical history generally. The present publication is the result.

The Professor reviews the subject according to Mosheim's divisions—not the best possible, certainly. Mosheim is, indeed, the text-book, and every statement of his is closely examined and estimated: we think, too exclusively on Tertullian's authority. Mosheim's general correctness is indisputable; but building his opinions as he did, not on materials furnished by one, but by several writers, it is obvious, if we constitute any one of those writers the criterion, those opinions will probably, in particular instances, appear inaccurate. He was evidently well acquainted with Tertullian, but not disposed to consider his authority as unquestionable; he mixed up the impressions derived from his writings, with those obtained from others; and thus Tertullian's representations, though not rejected, were modified. We do not say the Bishop was not aware of this effect, or that he has not borne it in mind; but we feel that, by dwelling too intently on Tertullian, he has been induced to ascribe undue authority to him, and to judge Mosheim, not unfairly—because inadvertently, but certainly with too much severity—to criticise that historian, in short, rather than illustrate the history, and to make exceptions that are generally minute, rarely of much importance, and sometimes quite insignificant. The effect is almost inevitable. The cool and unbiassed reader sees at a glance the influence of exclusive examination; but it is very different with the man who, by long intercourse with a particular writer, has insensibly attached himself to him. He is sure to give him credit beyond his fair claims.

We regret exceedingly that the Professor, with his attention thus turned to the History of the Church—with his learning, judgment, industry, did not give us an original and general view of the subject, instead of confining himself to what he terms filling-up the outline sketched by Mosheim. If this were his sole object, it has

certainly sometimes escaped his recollection; and we are quite sure the rigorous, and almost captious scrutiny to which Mosheim's statements are subjected, will, to most readers, throw an air of pettyness over the Bishop's book, which he never contemplated, and which, when he discovers it, he will wish had been avoided.

On what ground, the reader may ask, is Tertullian entitled to so much consideration?—His heresy. In his later days he adopted the sentiments of Montanus, of which sentiments, however, our knowledge is very scanty. Montanus is said to have personated the Paraclete, meaning by that term, something distinct from the Holy Spirit; to have been of a melancholy and rigid cast, and of course a stern reformer. Adopting his opinions in all their severity, Tertullian was ready to express his disapprobation of many of the customs and determinations of the church; and, ardent as was his African temperament, to express that disapprobation pretty warmly. It is this separation of his from the bosom of the church that furnishes materials for illustrating its doctrine and discipline. His representations, made in the spirit of an opponent, as they evidently are, are of course to be taken with some allowance; we doubt if the Bishop has *trusted* sufficiently.

We entertained a very favourable opinion of the Bishop of Bristol's moderation, and we are delighted to find that opinion justified and confirmed by the sentiments occasionally interspersed in this volume of his. Those sentiments are uniformly sound and liberal—worthy of a Christian prelate, and worthy of the important station he fills as theological lecturer at Cambridge. Though heartily wishing his safe arrival by-and-bye at Lambeth, we shall be sorry to see him quit the divinity-chair, where, despising cant, and not dreading inquiry, he is usefully and honourably employed in diffusing correct views and kind feelings. To find a prelate venturing to express opinions, scarcely differing from Middleton's, on the subject of miraculous power possessed by the early Christian, is sufficiently remarkable in these days; but still more so, to find him frankly expressing his admiration of Dr. Hey—a man suspected in certain quarters, we believe, of Socinianism, meaning by that comprehensive term all sorts of latitudinarianism; though we verily believe for no other reason, than that that acute and able divine delighted to wind along the perilous edge of discussion—conscious of his own skill and address to extricate him in the moment of danger; and because, while he concurred with the general doctrines, he refused to adopt the peremptory language of orthodoxy.

Experimental Inquiry into the Laws of the Vital Functions.—By A. W. PHILIPS.—Dr. Wilson Philips, whose works are already well known in the medical profes-

sion, has lately produced a new Edition of his Treatise on the Vital Functions. To which is prefaced an outline of the Human Anatomy and Physiology, well worthy the perusal of every *non-medical* reader who may be desirous of understanding the principles on which the preservation of his life and health depend. It is indeed, gratifying to find from such works as the present, that the science of medicine is daily assuming a more popular form; instead of being, as formerly, encumbered with technicalities and affected gravity. And Dr. Philips in our opinion has the merit of being one of the foremost pioneers in clearing away the monastic rubbish of the schools by treating the subject in the lucid though popular form which characterises his works.

A book has appeared in the course of this month interesting on various accounts. It is entitled *Prayers of Eminent Persons collected and arranged for Private and Family Devotion*.—The volume contains prayers by most of the eminent divines of the church of England, and also of men who have been ornaments of Christianity in other countries and in other times. Among the names will be found those of Lord Bacon, Lord Clarendon, King William III., Queen Ann, Lady Jane Grey, Pascal Luther, Dr. Johnson, &c., &c.

The written prayer of a person deceased, gives to the possessor the extraordinary power of recalling as it were the person again to life, and of placing him under observation, in that most awful and interesting of all situations, when he is communing with his creator. Few persons, whatever their opinions and habits, could open a book of such prayers without interest, and very few without pleasing impressions being left: but to the pious mind it must be delightful to find its aspirations rising as it were in unison with those of men who have been the glory of human nature, and in the very words employed by them. It has often been said even by deists that the prayer which asks nothing, but which merely lifts the mind to God in adoration and thanksgiving is exceedingly profitable, for although the price of the human heart rebels at animadversion or censure from fellow creatures, still in contemplating in solitude the perfections of the Creator it becomes sensible of its own deficiencies without being wounded or indisposed to attempt the correction of them.

It is the Rev. Henry Clissold who has made this interesting collection and judicious arrangement.

A Practical Grammar of the French Language. By J. ROWBOTHAM. — The propriety of grammars being the productions of individuals who are themselves natives of the country whose language they propose to illustrate, has been questioned by Johnson in his Rambler, and still more

recently by Brougham and Edgeworth in the pages of the Edinburgh Review. For many years, however, it was the popular opinion that a good grammar could only be written by a native, as being one who understood more minutely than a foreigner the verbal niceties of his language, nor was it until long experience had proved its fallacy that this dogma was exploded. The fact is, that the very familiarity which a native necessarily possesses of his own language tends surely, though imperceptibly, to cause a negligence in explaining it, while the foreigner, to whom its idiomatic peculiarities are matters of research and consideration, pays the same attention to elucidating that he bestowed in acquiring them. These remarks are drawn from us by the subject of our review, which professes to be a Grammar of the French Language, arranged by a gentleman who, though professedly an Englishman, has gained no little celebrity by his discoveries in the intricate paths of science. In addition to the usual trodden walks of grammar he has ventured into a labyrinth which few philologists have as yet had either boldness or intelligence enough to explore: we allude to his minute explanations of the tenses, the subjunctive mood, and past participles; those stumbling-blocks in the roads of grammar, against which so many learned men have broke their heads. The examples and illustrations have been selected with a view to combine amusement with instruction, for which purpose the choicest observations of the most approved French writers have been selected. The arrangement merits especial notice, beginning with the articles and nouns, and so proceeding in regular succession with the more difficult points of grammar, the whole being explained with a view to condensation and accuracy. It was this last feature, so indispensable to a professed philologist, that we had occasion to commend in the author's German Grammar; and it gives us much satisfaction to find that our approbation was sanctioned by the public—a sanction which, we have no doubt, will be extended to the work before us.

The Original Picture of London, enlarged and improved: being a correct Guide for the Stranger, as well as for the Inhabitant of the Metropolis of the British Empire; together with a Description of the Environs. The twenty-fourth Edition, revised and corrected to the present Time, by J. BRITTON, F.S.A., &c. 1826, 12mo. pp. 495. — A work like the present should speak for itself; and that the volume before us does so in clear terms is obvious, from the statement in the title-page, that this is the twenty-fourth edition of the Picture of London. The number of preceding impressions, however, must have depended much on the general merit of the plan, and not on any improvements effected by the editorial labours of Mr. Britton; yet these alone can now be con-

sidered as the subject of critical animadversion.

The Picture of London has undergone repeated additions and corrections since its first appearance; but, notwithstanding the laudable anxiety thus manifested by the proprietors to keep pace with the progress of modern improvement, so rapid has been its march that much of the book had become obsolete or defective. Hence Mr. Britton, in the execution of the task which he had undertaken, "to revise its pages for reprinting," found it necessary (as he observes in his Preface) not only to correct, but also to "rearrange the whole work, and rewrite the greater part of it." The prominent and more remarkable alterations which have taken place in the state of the metropolis, many of them even while this volume was in the press, are thus noticed in the introduction:—

The year 1825 will ever be memorable in the annals of London: for within that period more novel improvements, changes, and events have occurred in the metropolis, than during any other corresponding extent of time. The numerous schemes for the formation of new Companies—the vast speculations arising out them, tending to the aggrandizement of a few persons and the ruin of others, with the utilities of some, and the futilities and imposition of many, may also be said to belong to this period. Though they did not precisely commence with the year, yet they have advanced to maturity, to old age, and decay, in this time; and have been the chief occasion of the many failures which are now spreading ruin and dismay through the commercial world.

The following are among the most recent improvements in London:—

A *New Palace* for his Majesty, on the site of Buckingham House, from designs by Mr. Nash—The commencement of a Tunnel under the Thames, from Rotherhithe, on the south side, to a place below the London Docks, on the north side of the river, from the plans of Mr. Brunel—The foundation and

commencement of a new London Bridge, from the designs of the late Mr. Rennie.—The commencement of New Docks at St. Katharine's under the direction of Mr. Telford, engineer, and Mr. Philip Harwick, architect—The Bermondsey Collier Dock, by F. Giles, engineer, and J. Newman, surveyor—A new Post Office, on a large and grand scale, from the designs of Mr. Smirke—A suite of new Law Courts, at Westminster; a large and magnificent range of buildings in Parliament Street, for the Council Office, Board of Trade, and other Government Offices; and the new central and side fronts to the Bank of England; all from the designs of Mr. Soane—Two or three spacious and handsome Terraces in the Regent's Park—More than 2,000 new houses, connected with, and extending the boundaries of London, consisting of detached mansions and villas, squares, streets, lanes, terraces, &c., among which the spacious and very handsome square at Knightsbridge, and the terrace and mansions in the Regent's Park, will form important ornaments to the metropolis—An immense edifice in the Regent's Park, called the Coliseum, from designs by Mr. D. Burton, and intended to display Mr. Horner's novel Panoramic View of London. With the improvements of the last year we may likewise class the almost universal adoption of Gas for lighting the streets, shops, and public offices, &c. by which the safety and comforts of the people are materially increased. The M'Adamizing of some of the squares and principal streets ranks also among the novelties and utilities of the times.

As a condensed history and popular account of the English metropolis, this small and cheap volume may be referred to with confidence and advantage. That the editor has discharged his laborious task with credit to himself and to the proprietors, is very evident; not only by the numerous corrections and curtailments made, but by the mass of original and well digested information he has introduced. The accounts of Westminster Abbey and of some other places, we are informed, were written by Mr. Brayley.

MONTHLY THEATRICAL REVIEW.

DRURY LANE.

AFTER a year of puffing, and half the time of preparation, *Aladdin* was at last brought out at Drury Lane. Great expectation had been excited by its announcement. The story had been dramatized by Mr. Soane, a clever writer, who had already succeeded in several performances of this class—"The Inkeepers Daughter," "The Falls of the Clyde," &c. and who unquestionably possesses dramatic ability. The story in its original state is, beyond all comparison, the most beautiful and the most dramatic of all that have reached us among the fine inventions of orientalism; and it had been, besides, tried frequently upon the stage. There was thus every right to expect a work, at least equal to any thing of its kind.

The music was by Bishop. This composer had long held a considerable rank—he was at the head of the British theatrical

composers: though, from the paucity and general feebleness of the rivalry, this distinction was of a sufficiently humble order. But he had produced some of the most popular airs and glees of his day, and had obvious grounds for, at least, a part of his reputation. On the present occasion he might have been presumed peculiarly anxious to excel himself. The *Freyschutz* had established Von Weber's reputation through Europe, and placed him, if not the first, in the very first line of musical eminence. The *Oberon* had however given, what might have been concluded, a fairer opportunity of estimating his faculties, from its music being exclusively the work of the composer; and not, as was that of the *Freyschutz*, much indebted to popular national airs. The *Oberon*, however, had comparatively failed, for any success short of the highest was a failure.

With all those stimulants exciting him, and the additional consciousness that his opera would be felt as in some degree a national test of musical skill, Bishop at length brought his opera upon the stage. It has been said that, whether a genius or not, this composer has the negligence of genius; and that he deferred the composition of a considerable part of the opera, until a period when it was impossible to compose it with care. The third act was delayed till within the last week of the rehearsals; or at least was not delivered to the performers. The natural result of this must be, the spreading of that negligence which so easily becomes an epidemic within the walls of a theatre. It must, however, be allowed, that in the performance there appeared no vestige of carelessness.

The important night came on, and, though a remarkably inclement one, the theatre was crowded with amateurs. Von Weber had either invited himself or was invited to a private box, in which he was to tremble for his fame, without exposing his perturbation. Bishop finally appeared in the orchestra—was received with applause, took his seat at the piano; and in the rapt silence of the two or three thousand critics and cognoscenti who filled the house to the roof, the overture began.

It was perceived, unluckily, from the first half-dozen bars, that the overture was *à la Freyschutz*, and thus the glories of the Briton at once, by his own act and acknowledgment, veiled themselves to the glories of the German. This overture was a brief and rapid work, not repulsive, but palpably an imitation; and, by the very term, palpably a failure.

The opera proceeded, and captivated every eye by the richness and picturesque beauty of its equipments. The scenery was of the first order—lake, mountain, forest and precipice, shifted before the eye in the noblest forms. The dresses were admirable for correctness and magnificence. Every thing, in short, was perfect but those, without whose excellence all other perfection was only so much cost thrown away—the drama and the music.

The principal characters were: the *Shah*, (Sinclair); *Mourad*, the Magician, (Horne); the *Princess*, (Miss Johnson); and *Aladdin*, (Miss Stephens). Harley played a Buffoon; Brown, a Jew; and Mrs. Davison, (doubtless *malgré*), Aladdin's mother.

The drama followed the tale with considerable closeness. *Mourad*, returning to Ispahan from long travel, finds *Aladdin* playing among some groupes of young people. He passes himself off for the boy's uncle, and by the help of a full purse induces him and his mother to acknowledge the relationship. The scene then shews a cavern, in which *Mourad* lights a magic fire; the rock opens, and *Aladdin*, after much alarm, descends. The next scene was the "Enchanted Garden," which was as su-

perb as the most prodigal gilding could make it: but the close of the first act was absolutely a *chef-d'œuvre*. This was the summoning of the "Servants of the Lamp" to go in procession to the *Shah's* palace with *Aladdin*, as the bridegroom of the *Princess*. It was remarkably splendid—slaves carrying huge vases of gems—warriors in glittering armour—the whole pomp of orientalism developed; and to make this complete, the "March" was the most novel and spirited piece in the entire opera.

The second and third acts were tedious, though full of fine scenery, which, with the usual fate of this theatre, frequently grew restive on the first night, and has started into occasional fits of repugnance ever since. The music in general has not added to Bishop's reputation—it is pretty and passable. A song, "Are you angry, Mother," in the first act, seems to have become popular; but we recollect nothing else that promises to survive. The opera was played for a week or ten days to torpid audiences, and is now brought forward but occasionally. Miss Stephens sang with her usual sweetness, and acted with unusual spirit; she makes a better boy than a girl. The *débütante* Miss Johnson, her cousin, is a tall and tranquil looking personage; yet remarkably alarmed at finding herself alone on the stage, and requiring an extensive practice, in both standing still and walking, before she can be an actress. As a singer her voice has some resemblance to that of Miss Stephens—something of the tone, but without the skill; and something of the feeling without the grace. Time may do much for her, and she must give diligence, to enable time to be of service.

Elliston, the boldest of the adventurous and the most unwearied of the indefatigable, has lately appeared in *Falstaff*. The character has never found an adequate representative, and probably never will. The truth is, that the humour of *Falstaff* is scarcely dramatic. It is admirable in the reading: but the imagination of the reader is much more fitted to enjoy its richness, variety, and oddity, than the stage is to represent it. Strictly speaking, there is no wit in *Falstaff's* dialogue—it is pun, easy pleasantry and joyousness of language, arising from a luxurious, full-fed, joyous temperament. His adroit retorts, sly evasions, and gay absurdities, are incapable of the effect which we solicit on the stage. Let his points be compared with those of Congreve or Sheridan, and the difference between pleasantry and brilliancy will be felt at the instant. Yet, what can be more humorous than the humour of *Falstaff*? Elliston played it as well as it is generally played; but, on a subsequent night of his performance, there were some novelties in the part which caught more than the critical eye of the spectators: *Falstaff's* example as well as his dialogue had apparently been taken to heart by the great Lessee; the

surest stimulant of the soldier's courage and the humorist's pleasantry was supposed to have been supplied in rash abundance; and, after a few exuberant extempore bursts of merriment, the great lessee fell on the floor. He was lifted on his legs with much difficulty, and tried to go on; but though *gravity* was not the order of the day, neither on the stage nor among the audience, its principle was predominant with the hero of the pillows, and *Falstaff* again came to the ground. Revival now grew more difficult, and the play closed without its hero.

COVENT GARDEN,

Disappointed by the early fate of *Oberon*, has since made a desperate effort by applying to the exhausted source of the Scotch novels. *Woodstock*, the last and nearly the most languid of them all, had scarcely appeared, when it was seized for sacrifice on the altar of the decaying stage. The previous speculation had been to convert the *Talisman* (from the *Tales of the Crusaders*) into a drama of some kind or other: but the rival activity of Drury Lane had seized upon the same subject. This competition was to be avoided at all chances, and *Woodstock*, unluckily, was the sole alternative. The novel is *heavy*, and is merely a recapitulation of the escape of Charles the Second, after the battle of Worcester. The actual adventures were trifling, and the novel is nearly as trifling. It is chiefly occupied with Charles Stuart's reception at the house of an old English cavalier, and his retreat from Cromwell's pursuit. The family of the old cavalier, his daughter Alice Lee, his son, a loyal *roué* of the name of Wildrake, and Cromwell make up the principal persons of the play: the dialogue seems to have been taken by the summary process of the scissors from the novel. The whole was remarkably dull in the representation; dialogue without point or interest; characters either exhausted by perpetual use, or feebly portrayed; and incidents without spirit or dramatic excitement. Charles Kemble's performance of *Charles Stuart* was much abler than his lack-lustre part deserved. Ward's *Cromwell*, though it gave evidence of the good sense of this intelligent actor, was yet, through the unequivocal fault of the original conception, a mere caricature of the great *King* of the Commonwealth. Such are the unhappy and failing resources to which managers allow themselves to be driven, through mere negligence of the means within their power. Monstrous abortions in the shape of "Operas," absorbing the whole revenue of the house in their preparation, and threatening it with utter ruin by their failure; or in default of these costly fooleries, the fragments of some disemboweled novel, that scarcely any ingenuity can hang together in a tolerable shape, and that scarcely any patience can endure. The whole of this deplorable system being

attended with fatal expense, and our chief theatres at this hour being, we regret to say it, among the most hazardous establishments of an age of insecurity.

But what is the remedy? there is but ONE,—to have on the boards of the stage Tragedy and Comedy! All but those are expensive, to a degree that makes even success unprofitable. If it be said that the talent of our writers for both has expired, we say, let the managers *try*. Let them judge of the ability of English authorship, not by the bales of absurdity that overload their desks from anonymous writers, but by the powers which the known living writers display. We are not now talking of supreme excellence, but would not even such comedies as Morton's, Reynolds's, and Colman's, be highly important accessions to theatrical popularity; and do they suppose that the ability of those men cannot find successors? If they suppose so, they know nothing of London society, nor of London literature. Why, when they find any dramatic promise about a writer, do they not *excite* that man to make a further effort? Why, when they see Poole adapt ingeniously from the French, will they not ascertain whether he could not produce something original? Why, when they find Pocock a clever cutter-up of a novel, if it be tolerable, will they not try whether this dramatic second-hand tailoring is not capable of being led on to the production of a complete suit? Is the author of "Raising the Wind" dead outright? or is Dibdin interdicted from the use of his pen by the severity of the Surrey climate, and incapable of corresponding across Blackfriars Bridge? Yet, if these men could not each overflow the theatres with "admiring audiences" at the rate of five hundred pounds a night, who can doubt that they could more than keep off the evil day? There are the two Smiths, exhausting their pun-making souls on epigrams for Colburn, and songs for the dinner tables of delighted gastronomes: why not seize on those wasted personages, drag them from their Magazines, and compel them into the public service.

But no! it is safer, pleasanter, and wiser to do nothing—to complain of public stupidity—to keep their idle hands in their empty pockets, and philosophically contemplate the Gazette! It is more provident to give away two or three thousand pounds to a composer, or a horse-rider, or a rope-dancer, or a figurante, than to hazard fifty pounds on the coats, breeches, and scenery of a comedy, that may bring back the two or three thousand pounds that the figurante has carried away. Let managers *seek* for talent, and they will find it; but the higher it is, the less will it be inclined to seek them.

KING'S THEATRE.

At this theatre Pasta is singing away

vehemently to the "fashionable world." The "free list" is shut out, and Mr. Ebers has thus the double indulgence of doing the civility of writing the names on the list, at the beginning of the season, and of precluding them from the use of the privilege. It would be much handsomer to extinguish the privilege altogether, and not take the credit of acting with the liberality of his predecessors, until he intends to *keep his promise*. In many instances the privilege is one which no

temporary Lessee of the theatre has a right to withdraw. For the instances in which he himself has given it, we cannot understand how he can reconcile his sense of propriety to the idea of giving a privilege which he *determines to retract* the first moment that his theatre is worth visiting. Better, and more gentlemanlike, to declare that the List shall be totally and finally abolished; or, to retract it distinctly and publicly,—equivocation is contemptible.

FINE ARTS' EXHIBITIONS.

THE fifty-eighth exhibition of the British school is now open at Somerset House, abounding in all shapes and shades of humanity and merit, from Sir Thomas Lawrence and his *élégantes*, down to the humblest labourer on the physiognomies of the Minorities and Tothill-Fields. The love of looking at ourselves must be remarkably vigorous in Great Britain, if we were to judge from the deluge of portraits that annually overflow those walls; yet it must be owned that it is like other loves, surprisingly liable to disappointment; for not one in ten of the portraits ever indulge the original with the slightest similitude. And this, if not to the honour of the British pencil, is to the honour of the nation; for we hope nothing is to be found among us comparable to the puffed and pudding-featured visages, the leaden animation, and the murky and merciless grimness of colour of the infinite majority of the exhibition faces.

Yet, if we have not portraits, what have we?—A few landscapes from the lakes—a few pieces from some passing poem—an oriental foolery made up of turban, slippers, and a dying rose—some grave caricature of Don Quixote, by Leslie; or some fair penitent, by his compatriot Newton, flung back in an arm-chair with the sallow resignation of one waiting for the operation of an emetic.

Then, let us have portraits. But they must be something different from the *operatives* that we have already. The President is an artist of unquestioned dexterity; but if the administration of the Laws were intrusted in our hands for a day, we should indict him for a multitude of annual libels on the fair sex of England; not on their beauty, for his pencil is redundant with civility to all ages, and bathes the most antique cheek in the most liberal roses; but on their reputation; his portraits have that indescribable character which is known by the delicate but expressive phrase of "characters of a certain description." The soliciting lip, the forward attitude, the arms, whether rounding a lute or pillowed on a bosom, the hair luxuriating over the neck, as if it were carrying on a

coquettish dialogue with every passing zephyr; and above all, the eye, the languid, dewy, half-sleeping, half-sparkling eye; all tell the same story of the President's determination to libel all the pretty women of the "fashionable world."

And the misfortune is, that his portraits are *like*, fatally like: and that his knowledge of the whole glittering circle, from the laughing female *roué*, just come into fashion, to the faded and dowager figurante inevitably going out; from the *jeune débutante* of May-fair, dubious which duke or general-in-chief she shall condescend to accept, to the ponderous widow fighting her way through the noble and moneyless, and determining in her desperation to harpoon the first half-pay guardsman seizable, renders mistake next to an impossibility.

The President's two principal portraits, smiling at each other from the opposite sides of the room, Lady Wallscourt, and the Hon. Mrs. Hope, are fine exemplifications of both his styles—what he can do and what he does. Mrs. Hope, the very countenance of purity, softness, and young matronage: Lady Wallscourt, a very potent expression of the other *powers* of this accomplished painter—beautiful certainly, and with locks, and bright eyes, and a lute, and all the other *essentials*; but, in our apprehension, the very reverse of the sort of portraiture in which the mother of the Gracchi would have been pleased to exhibit herself to an admiring world.

Mr. Canning, another of the President's pictures, is a much less able display of the artist's powers. It has been of course praised; for where is the minister who will not find a multitude of officials and the cousins of officials, to think that his portrait is the finest possible subject for the pencil? or where is the president of a royal academy of any thing who will not find a similar host ready to magnify his work? yet, it would not be easy for a man who is neither looking up to a place in the foreign office, nor intending to stand for R. A. on the first possible opportunity, to ascertain why Sir Thomas Lawrence has such a decided horror of the manly form. On all occasions, he wraps it up in some

envelope, and that, always the most uncouth, shapeless, and *enveloping*, that the tailoring of the pencil can fashion. The Duke of Wellington is his perpetual victim. Out of the multiplicity of the invincible Duke's clothings, his uniforms of Russia, and every other soldier making soil of Europe, his relics of rank, of diplomacy and of office, he can select nothing better than some disbanded blue surtout, or camp-cloak, or other repellent of a rainy day, in which the great Duke stands, like a watchman buttoned to the chin. Mr. Canning is, in this picture, committed to posterity, in a costume in which he would not commit himself to anything beyond his own fireside with its appropriate easy chair and slippers. He is supposed to be making a speech in the House of Commons; his speech, however, by a want of compliment that we did not think possible in this artist when painting a great official, is presumed to be spoken to empty benches. The countenance is spirited and like, but it is strangely diminished from the actual size; and this extraordinary custom of paring away the human face divine, pervades the chief part of the president's portraits in the exhibition.

Then follow the endless, nameless, and indescribable products of the manufacturing pencil, busily at work upon the visages of the existing generation; the portraits of a "gentleman of family," of a "noble lord," of a "gentleman," of a "lady," with specimens of the more ambitious and sentimental, lounging at full length, in white satin, on the side of a lake, or in full dress countenance and curls, combing a lap-dog in an arbour; or tending sheep, or playing a colossal harp in the centre of a meadow, or waltzing in a shower bath.

No. 23.—*Battle of Boston*, by Ward, the horse-painter. Nothing can be more tremendous, if battles were to be decided by kicking and biting. Not a man could have escaped from the desperate gallantry of this conglomeration of cart-horses.

No. 48.—*Dorset Fellowes in the costume of a Knight Templar*.—We had taken it for a groom covered with a horse cloth. The man seems alarmed, as if it was flung on him in some frolic of his fellow-grooms, and the robe fits him as if it had been made for a quadruped seventeen hands high.

No. 71.—*His Most Gracious Majesty George IV.*—We have not heard of any ex-officio information moved on the ground of this picture: but indeed, the attorney-general has been busy in defending the Chancery report, and we presume, no act of public justice can be conveniently attempted till next term.

No. 97.—*Sabrina*.—A pretty piece of varnished pottery and poetry by Howard. The figures and faces all alike athletic in limb, glazed in colour, and babyish in countenance. We heard them compared to a morning group of school girls, with their

round faces, all fresh and shining from soap and water. Howard is clever, but he must be reminded that there is danger in selecting his model of the human face from even the most accurately carved turnip.

No. 316.—*Robert Southey*, by Lane.—The very countenance for a laureate; we could have pronounced this man worthy of the laurel, even if we had never read his "Vision of Judgment."

No. 374.—*Destruction of a City by a Volcano*, by Pether.—The painter has had peculiar advantages for his subject among the Manchester steam-engines. It looks a prodigious combination of all sorts of combustibles; we are convinced that he must have seen the blowing-up of a gas manufactory.

No. 452.—*Portrait of the Rev. Robert Morrison*, the itinerant, with as many titles added to him as if he were the Great Mogul—(holy humility this!). He has a Chinese look.

No. 323.—*Canova crowned by the Genius of Grecian Sculpture*, J. P. Davis.—A fine picture, hung where all but the "palpable obscure" hides it from the general eye. If it had been placed in the great room, it would have slain the effect of half the glaring reds and whites, the raw blacks, and the ochre yellows of even "We the Royal Academicians."—The likeness of the famous sculptor is perfect, and the colouring is rich, deep, and remarkably Venetian.

No. 536.—*The Venetians recapturing their Women*, G. Jones, R.A.—A spirited picture, full of figures, and well coloured; but the story is too remote for interest, and too obscurely told if it were not.

Pickersgill has many very effective portraits, painted with his usual felicity.

The architecture is of some merit.

J. Gandy, (A).—A man of remarkable genius in design, has a bold idea for a palace in Hyde park, which the "satirical rogue" presumes to be erected about the year 2500! when taste enough, perhaps, will have come into fashion, to induce the country to build palaces any where but in the marshes, mokes, and common sewers of Pimlico. This design is entitled "*Perspective Sketch of a Trophal Entrance, &c.*"

No. 878.—Is a model of another kind of monument, by another kind of man, of the same name, J. P. Gandy, by no means to be confounded with the fine, but neglected architect, whom we have just mentioned. This is the "*Waterloo Tower, as decided upon by the Committee of Taste*," to be erected in honour of the army. If this be the actual model, we wish the Committee of Taste to be sent home to their night-caps and slippers without loss of time. It strikes us as absolutely nothing but an overgrown beer-barrel, standing on a multitude of minute props. It is hooped up to the height of 280 feet, and would probably hold as much beer as the great tun of Heidelberg held Hock. We rejoice that the architecture of our steam-

engine chimneys and shot manufactories has not been put to pain by the association of this monstrous erection. But, as no steps have been hitherto taken towards it, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have other things to do with his purse for sometime to come; we are in hopes that the Committee of Taste will die or come to their understandings, and that this hazardous specimen of *cooperage* will not take rank among our steam vomitories.

Among the sculptures is a remarkably heavy statue of Washington, by Chantry. From the dress and countenance we should have conceived the great American to have been a gentleman of reputation, as an Alderman of London, or a forty years' clerk in the Excise.

There are some remarkably tasteful and elegant busts, by Behnes, whose female heads are living grace and beauty.

Our medallists and modellers have exhibited a considerable number of effective works. Among those some that most struck us were *Morrison's* portrait of the Duchess of Cambridge, and several others by the same artist.

The Suffolk Street Exhibition, for the sale of the artists' pictures, is a very miscellaneous display; containing a few very able and attractive pieces, and a large quantity of various classes of mediocrity.

Martin has one of those extraordinary mixtures of extravagance and beauty, that so often make us wonder at the artists' vi-

gour of fancy and want of judgment: "*Manfred invoking the Witch of the Alps*." A huge cavern and a torrent make the framework of the figures: Manfred, a little black madman in a gown, like a field-preacher in full harangue, is throwing himself into attitudes on the brink of a precipice. A white vision is advancing towards him from the depths of the cave, and round it is the "magical rainbow," a most brilliant and beautiful arch of colour; the picture is overloaded by its rocky accompaniments. But it shews fine ability.

Linton's picture of the return of a Grecian fleet after a victory to its harbour, is one of the finest productions of the pencil in our day. There are obvious defects in the colouring and drawing, but those are completely forgotten in the general grandeur and interest of the conception. The groupes sacrificing at the doors of the temples, and the proud and stately aspect of the galleys and their soldiery, are conceived in a most admirable style.

The water-colour Exhibition is full of delicious specimens of the talent of our artists in this very favourite style. *Prout* has a great deal of his characteristic foreign architecture, *Robson* has some of the most magnificent highland lakes conceivable, *Varley* has one or two of his wild and melancholy scenes; and *Stephanoff* has produced his master piece in a picture of Rubens shewing to an Alchemist his secret for making gold (his palette).

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

Patents granted.

To William Wood, Esq., of Summer Hill Grove, Northumberland, for an apparatus for destroying fire-damp in mines—Sealed 22d April; 6 months.

To John Petty Gillespie, Grosvenor Street, Newington, for a combination of springs, forming an elastic resisting medium.—25th April; 6 months.

To Samuel Brown, Esq., Old Brompton, for improvements on his engine, or instrument for effecting a vacuum, thus producing powers by which water may be raised, and machinery put in motion—25th April; 6 months.

To Francis Halliday, Esq., Ham, Surrey, for a machine for preventing inconvenience from smoke in chimneys, denominated a wind-guard—25th April; 6 months.

To John Williams, Commercial-road, for improvements on ships' hearths, and apparatus for cooking by steam—27th April; 2 months.

To William Choice, Strahan-terrace, and Robert Gibson, White Conduit-terrace, Islington, for improvements in machinery to make bricks—27th April; 2 months.

To Charles Kennedy, Virginia-terrace,

Surrey, for improvements in apparatus for cupping—29th April; 6 months.

To John Goulding, of America, now at Cornhill, for improvements in the machine used for carding, stubbing, spinning, &c. of wool, cotton, and other fibrous articles—2d May; 6 months.

To Arnold Buffon, of Massachusetts, now at Jewin-street, and John M'Cardy, Esq., Cecil-street, Strand, for improvements in steam engines—6th May; 6 months.

To Sir Robert Seppings, Surveyor of the Royal Navy, Somerset House, for improvements in the construction of fids, or apparatus for striking top-masts, &c., in ships—6th May; 6 months.

To William Fenner, Wapping, for an apparatus for curing and cleansing smokey chimnies—6th May; 6 months.

To Alexander Allard de la Court, Esq., Great Winchester-street, for improvements in instruments applicable to the organ of sight—6th May; 6 months.

To Joseph Schaller, Regent-street, for improvements in the construction of patents, &c.—6th May; 6 months.

To Edward Heard, St. Leonard, Shore-

ditch, for a new composition for the purpose of washing in sea water.

To Levy Zachariah, Jun., Portsea, for a new invented combination of materials to be used for fuel—8th May; 6 months.

A List of Patents, which, having been granted in June 1812, will expire in the present Month of June, viz.

2. To John Scambler, of Birmingham, for an improvement in the manufacture of needles.

2. Leger Didot, of London, for improved candlesticks and snuffers.

6. To Henry Thomas Hardacre, of London, for a composition to prevent the effects of friction.

9. To James Lee, of Enfield, Middlesex, for an improved method of preparing hemp and flax, and by which other vegetables may be substituted for them.

9. To James Needham, of Islington, for improvements on his patent portable brewing apparatus.

13. To John Webb, of Middlesex, for an improved method of weaving.

25. To Benjamin Black, of London, for an improvement in the construction of carriage lamps.

25. To William Averill, of London, for his machinery for extracting corroded iron from ships' bottoms, &c.

25. To Anthony Schick, of London, for an improved method of roasting coffee.

POLITICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

THOUGH storm and whirlwind have been raging throughout the manufacturing districts of England for the greater part of the last month, yet the political proceedings of Parliament (with the exception of one important debate) have been uniformly marked by temperance and tranquillity. The House of Lords, in particular, seems to have busied itself with few important discussions, unless, indeed, we except the Corn Laws, which were brought forward by Lord King, in a petition signed by the weavers of Manchester, who attributed their distress not so much to machinery as to the spirit that influenced the Corn Laws. Lord Liverpool, in reply, said, that there was no man, either in that or the lower house, but must feel deeply for the present distress; he thought, however, at the same time, that before Parliament adopted any proceedings for granting money, every other expedient should be tried. He looked forward, he observed, with sanguine confidence to the voluntary subscriptions of individuals, and thought that such exertions would be far more desirable than any parliamentary grant. Yet, notwithstanding, Parliament ought not to separate without releasing the bonded corn, that is, without vesting in the king in council a power to admit further supplies, if necessary, at a certain fixed duty. Lord Grey insisted that ministers ought not only to furnish means of immediate relief, but also a permanent security against a repetition of such calamities. His Lordship said, that ministers ought to introduce a rigorous inquiry into the cause and extent of the present distresses: if, however, they neglected so to do, he trusted that the house would fulfil their duties and make every possible reparation. A return to metallic currency, which had been some time in agitation, he thought unadvisable, and indeed almost impossible, in the present state of the nation. Earl Darnley said that Lord Liverpool did

not seem to be aware of the extent of the public distresses, for that individuals in many places were actually expiring of hunger. After a few words from Lord King, the petition was laid upon the table. On the 3d, Mr. Canning gave notice of his intention to submit a motion (respecting the Corn Laws) to the consideration of the house on the morrow. The step, he said, now proposed to be taken was similar to that which had been adopted the preceding year, without in any degree prejudicing the general merits of the corn laws. Mr. James, in reply, made some desultory remarks on the state of the nation; which were, however, drowned in the clamour of general disapprobation. On the 4th Mr. Canning brought forward his promised motion, and moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the corn laws. Sir Thomas Lethbridge vehemently opposed the motion, and trusted that the house would vote for that which he should propose—namely, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the great general distress. After a few words from Messrs. Hobhouse, Whitmore, and Williams, leave was given to bring in the bill. On the 6th, occurred the most important debate that has taken place during the month, namely, Mr. Hume's motion respecting the state of the nation. He moved a series of no less than forty-seven resolutions, the substance of which went to prove, first, that the great reduction in the national debt, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer said had been made during peace, was a mis-statement; secondly, that the public expenditure infinitely exceeded the revenue; and that a sum of £36,000,000 sterling remained wholly unaccounted for by his Majesty's ministers; thirdly, that crimes, pauperism and punishment were in a state of lamentable progression; and, lastly, that for all these complicated evils an immediate inves-

tigation ought to be entered into by government. Mr. Robinson, in reply, observed that ministers were placed in a state of great responsibility, and would abuse their trust if they did not maintain the country in a state of confirmed security, which could only be done by a requisite military establishment. Mr. Brougham supported the motion, and observed that we ought not to extract from a suffering people one shilling beyond what was absolutely necessary for carrying on the support of government. Mr. Hume's motion was lost by a majority of 152 to 51. On the 8th Mr. Scarlett presented a petition from the Irish counsellor, O'Connell, praying for the removal of Lord Norbury whom the petitioner declared was incompetent to act as a judge. Mr. Peel, in reply, observed that Lord Norbury would have retired some time since, but that, on hearing of this intended petition, he felt that resignation would have appeared like submission to an undeserved threat. It was ordered to lie on the table. On the 9th, Mr. Canning again moved that the House go into a committee on the corn act, with a view to ministers' second proposition. Messrs. Calcraft and Knatchbull strongly opposed the measure, as did likewise Sir Thomas Lethbridge, who thought that no case had as yet been made out to justify the apprehension of a scarcity of corn. On the 17th Lord Malmsbury presented a petition to the House of Lords from a hundred in Suffolk against any alteration in the corn laws. The Earl of Lauderdale presented a petition to the same effect from Saxmundham and Framlingham, in Suffolk. On the 18th petitions were presented by Mr. Hume and laid on the table, from William Hether, John Barclay, and W. Rolfe, of the parish of St. Olive's, complaining that the conduct of Dr. Owen, their rector, had become a regular system of oppression. A second petition being presented by Mr. Hume from a free man of colour in Grenada, complaining of the disabilities under which the people of that class laboured, Dr. Lushington took occasion to express his regret that he felt obliged to withdraw his motion on this subject because the lateness of the session would, he feared, prevent any practical effect from it, while mere discussion might excite feelings prejudicial to his object. On the 19th the subject of the Court of Chancery was brought forward, when the Attorney-General made some remarks upon the objections that had been made to the commission of inquiry, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect the measures recommended by the late commission upon the practice of the Court of Chancery. Mr. John Williams said that the Report was good as far as it went, but that it did not go far enough. It was silent on the subject of contempt of court. He and other members had intro-

duced to the House many instances in which parties suffered imprisonment for contempt on account of mere poverty. Mr. Brougham contended, he observed, for one most important measure, without which no possible good could be effected—he meant, the separation of the political from the judicial character of the judge presiding in the High Court of Chancery. After some remarks from Mr. Denman and other members leave was given to bring in the bill.

With respect to the foreign politics, the summary is easily completed. Greece has, as usual, been a severe sufferer during the last month; and the report, which we last made on doubtful authority, has been within the last fortnight confirmed; namely, that Missolonghi, the bulwark of Western Greece, has fallen: its fate being finally decided on the night of the 22d and 23d ult. On the 2d of April an offer of terms was sent to the town, with a promise of life to its inhabitants on condition that their arms were surrendered; the proposals however were rejected, and Missolonghi was left to its fate.

According to intelligence from Petersburg to the 30th ult., the Archduke Constantine has been nominated Generalissimo of all the Russian and Polish armies. Every thing appears to be peaceable in that city, throughout which associations in favour of the Greeks are being daily formed, as well as in all other parts both of old and new Russia.

Portugal is in a state of the greatest tranquillity. An attempt was made a short time since to make use of the *Enfant Don Miguel's* name as an excuse for revolt; but he has disclaimed, by letter, all participation in the plot, and authorized it to be so put forth to the world.

The Congress of the New Union in South America has assembled. Mr. Rivodavia, so long in this country, has been chosen President, with a salary of twenty thousand dollars per annum, and five secretaries at the rate of six thousand dollars per annum, each.

The Burmese war in India has been brought to a successful termination, by which his Majesty's government is to receive a crore of rupees, together with the four provinces of Aracan, and the provinces Mergui, Tavoy, and Zea. The provinces or kingdoms of Assam, Cachar, Zeatung, and Mannipore, are to be placed under princes to be named by the English Ministry, and residents to be at each court. The Bombay papers hint at some appearance of activity on the part of Bunjeet Sing. Intelligence from Bhurtpore to December 25th, has been received. At that date the preparations for the attack of that fortress were completed, and would certainly be made in a few days if it did not previously capitulate.—Later accounts state its having surrendered.

MONTHLY MEDICAL REPORT.

THE periodical communications to this journal on medical subjects having so frequently commenced by a notice of the prior state of the weather, and it being very probable that the same thing may happen hereafter, the reporter is anxious to express his sentiments on the subject of the influence of the atmosphere on our bodies. Dr. Johnson, it is well known, held in contempt, at least till very near his death, the notion that the weather affects the human frame. His impatience, when the conversation turned on that subject, was constantly shewing itself. Such a topic, he used to say, could be interesting only to men in a mine or in a dungeon. He advised Boswell to keep a journal, but not to mention whether the weather was fair or rainy; and this advice he gave upon principle, believing that the supposed effect of atmospheric changes was mere imagination, encouraged by physicians. He ridiculed his friend for complaining that moisture in the air depressed the spirits and relaxed the nerves;—and added, “some very delicate frames indeed may be affected by wet weather, but not common constitutions.” Dr. Johnson in these remarks, does not appear to his usual advantage. He might fairly have presumed that an impression so general in the world as that of the *morbific* influence of atmospheric variations must have had some foundation in nature; and if any one had directed his powerful mind to the detail of facts, and to the reasonableness of the principle, it is probable he would have confessed his error. The reporter, at least, is fain to indulge this hope, while he expresses the firm conviction of his own mind, not only that the world is correct in its commonly received opinions, but that the principle in nature on which these opinions are founded is one of much more extensive application in the phenomena of disease than is generally imagined. He would go so far as to say, that of all the causes of disease, it is that which operates most widely—that the permanent character of the air (or *climate*) is what mainly contributes to produce in our bodies *predisposition* to disease;—that *sudden* changes in the qualities of the air are among the principal circumstances, which, in a state of predisposition, *excite* disease; and that to the very same principle may be traced the acknowledged *good* effects which are frequently witnessed from *change of air*, when the body is labouring under disease, and the occasional *bad* effects of change of climate, (in the shape of *seasoning* fevers) the system being previously healthy. It is a generally received opinion, and a perfectly correct one, that a person is never so liable to take small pox as when he first comes from the country to reside in London. Although physicians are constantly in the habit of sending consumptive patients to the sea-side, they well know that delicate persons, not actually labouring under disease, frequently spit blood after a journey.

When from the *facts* of the case, we turn our attention to the *theoretical principle*, little ground will be left for scepticism. We see the air made indispensable to our very existence. An apparatus is expressly provided by which every particle of blood in the body is successively exposed to the chemical influence of the air many thousand times in the course of each day. The *mechanical* qualities of the air must necessarily affect that important and extensive membrane, the skin, the functions of which are so intimately connected with those of internal organs. Upon the whole, then, it may be stated, that mankind, and especially the inhabitants of this island, are fully justified, both by fact and theory, in the invariable custom of testifying their friendship by congratulations on the fineness, or condolences on the moisture and closeness of the atmosphere. With this impression, the reporter proceeds to offer a few remarks on the state of the weather during the last month, and the degree to which it has influenced the prevalent diseases of that period.

The last week of April, and the two first weeks of May in London were particularly cold and dreary. North and north-easterly winds prevailed almost uniformly. Vegetation was repressed, and a good deal of rain fell, especially during the night. About the 14th May the weather underwent a change. The winds, indeed, continued to blow from the same unfavourable quarter, but the sun acquired more power, the atmosphere became heated, and summer to all appearance set in. The influence of all this upon the practice of the physicians was strongly marked. During the first part of the period referred to, no peculiar *epidemic* was to be traced. The weather was not cold enough to engender *cough* or thoracic disease to any extent; but in its stead there was abundance of rheumatism, indigestion, and of that general loss of tone throughout the whole body, to which the term *nervous debility* may properly be applied. When the warm weather began, *fever* made its appearance, and fever is now decidedly the prevalent disease of the metropolis. It has been attended for the most part with *gastric* symptoms, that is to say, nausea, sickness, extreme irritability of stomach, and in many cases, irritable bowels, and diarrhæa. The attack has been generally very sudden. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable the reporter to speak of the usual duration of the disorder. It appears, however, from what he has observed, to be a mild kind of fever, without inflammatory tendency. Blood letting has not hitherto been required. Calomel and jalap are usefully employed where the irritability of the stomach does not forbid a trial of them. A blister to the pit of the stomach, with the internal administration of chalk and opium,

should precede the use of calomel in all cases where great restlessness and disposition to nausea usher in the attack.

Among the disorders prevalent during the early part of the month, the reporter alluded to cases of nervous debility, and he takes this opportunity of remarking what an infinite number of cases daily fall under the observation and care of physicians, to which no single or well-defined term ever has been, or ever can be applied. With all their industry, (and of all classes of writers on medical topics, none have ever shewn more) Nosologists have still left unnamed very many of the most commonly observed disorders. So fading are their forms, so fleeting are their features, that no language could afford a term capable of expressing their characteristic signs. A few of these anomalous affections have been expressly treated of by medical authors, such as *the climacteric disease*, which has occupied the pen of Sir Henry Hallford, and the *painful affection of the side*, occurring almost exclusively to unmarried females, which has received much light from the acute observation of Dr. Bree. Several of the cases which have fallen under the reporter's notice during the last month have been of this undefinable kind, of which the following may be taken as instances. A case in which the symptoms resembled those of Angina Pectoris, preceded by great languor, and ultimately removed by the breaking out of two or three large carbunculous abscesses. A case of indolent jagged ulceration of the sides and inferior surface of the tongue, attended with general weakness, and hitherto not benefited by any kind of treatment constitutional or local. A case of that gradual failure of all the functions of the body, vital, natural, and animal, in an elderly man, to which the term *decay of nature* is applied by the vulgar, with a degree of pathological correctness, which might afford a lesson of instruction to many professional men. Several cases of extreme debility consequent upon long continued suckling, the prominent symptoms of which are faintness, languor, loss of appetite, mistiness, and depression of mind.

The usual mode of reasoning concerning these and similar anomalous cases, is either to refer them to the general head of disordered stomach and bowels, or to suppose the existence of some latent *organic* mischief, the irritation of which occasions the symptoms. With both of these explanations the reporter has reason to be dissatisfied, and he is convinced, that any attempt to *fix* the seats of such disorders either upon the stomach, the liver, the spleen, or any particular *plexus* of nerves, is as incorrect in theory, as it is useless, or mischievous in practice. There was a considerably greater show of reason in the ancient hypothesis of a depraved condition of the blood and humours, because such a principle involved the notion of some widely operating cause; but the reflecting pathologist of modern times will be content with referring them all to a *defect of constitutional power*; and he will direct his remedies, not to the excitement or relief of any particular viscus, but to the gradual strengthening of the powers of life. He will place his chief reliance on such modes of treatment as are of general and extended efficacy over the bodily functions, viz.: daily exercise in the open air, change of air, good ventilation, regular habits, the warm or cold bath, an allowance of wine, and by way of internal medicine, bark, steel, aromatics, and the volatile alkali. The unprejudiced observer must see and confess, that the prevailing error of modern pathology is the *limitation* of diseased action to particular structures; an error arising doubtless from an overweening fondness for morbid dissections. Duly restricted, such a principle is undoubtedly admissible, as the reporter will hereafter find an opportunity of shewing; but in the mean time he enters his protest against the almost unlimited extent to which, in this country, and still more in France and Italy, it has of late been the fashion to carry it.

GEORGE GREGORY, M.D.

8, Upper John-street, Golden-square, May 22, 1826.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Conning over gravely our last very sanguine report, we were on the point of atoning for our too high-wrought prospects, in a lecture on the instability of all human affairs, when the heavens opened, and a most copious soaking, and we trust universal shower, descended into the bosom of the thirsty earth, and at once revived the parched and drooping vegetation, and relieved us of the chief of our solicitude. The warm April showers which we invoked had failed to come; instead of which, a long succession of chilling easterly and north winds have most unseasonably checked and retarded vegetation of every species, certainly not without some degree of lasting injury, as well to the corn and grasses as to the fruits. These atmospheric changes, however, and their consequences, as they cannot surprize, ought not to dismay: and should warm and genial winds and weather succeed, we may yet reap and gather in overflowing abundance. During the prevalence of the westerly winds in early Spring, we spoke of an *atmospheric balance*, according to our experience, to be apprehended at an unseasonable period; it

did indeed occur in a long succession of north-east winds, which, it may be hoped, is now exhausted, and about to be balanced in the opposite direction.

The principal crop, wheat, has in course suffered least from the drought, scarcely to any very perceptible degree on the best land; on inferior, and in exposed situations, it looks backward, yellow, and streaked with blight. Should warm weather ensue, its advance to ear and blooming will be rapid. The spring crops never found a finer tilth or more favourable seed bed, and the first sown are now full as forward as usual; the latter seeds remained dormant in the soil from want of moisture, the blades appearing hitherto very scantily, which will occasion a part of the harvest to be late. A considerable breadth of pease and beans are in this predicament. Oats look promising; and should the present rains continue and penetrate to the root, crops of every species, corn, seeds, grasses or roots, will, in all probability, speedily assume the appearance of the most favourable year. The apples have withstood the attacks of the late rigorous weather, and promise well; cherries, plums, gooseberries, and part of the wall-fruit, have been blighted, and in great part destroyed. The hops have suffered universally, but the present driving showers will have a beneficial effect in cleansing the vine from vermin; they cannot however prove a large crop. The potatoe culture has been rather forward, and the present state of the weather is much in favour of the plants; which will also bring forward turnip sowing, on the best tilth that has been known for years. Mangel Wurzel and Swedes follow, the culture of which, ridiculed and rejected by farmers formerly, is now making its way throughout the country, to an immense public advantage.

The crops in the famous and fruitful county of Kent, appear to us to have received less damage, and to have a more luxuriant appearance, than upon any lands which we have passed over. It has ever struck us forcibly, not indeed as a proof of agricultural wisdom, that the culture of that most profitable grass lucerne, should be almost confined to Kent, where indeed it seems increasing. Their crops are all forward, and promise an early harvest, and notwithstanding the consumption of the late rigorous season, the county is still full of hay and the grasses; and according to report, there is a considerable quantity of wheat and other grain yet remaining on the hands of the farmers. It is chiefly in the western counties, where the quantity of wheat on hand is short; generally, we find our former opinion as to the stock of wheat, confirmed. The same as to the stock of potatoes, which has proved amply sufficient, though great part of it deteriorated in quantity.

The fall of lambs has been one of the most successful within memory; sheep, well fed, will endure cold *dry* weather. The stock of cattle in the country is great, but the past season has been unsuccessful, generally to the grazer; nor is the prospect very inviting, though stores are lower in price, for "down corn down horn," and it is not probable that the autumnal markets will prove very remunerative. Milch cows and heifers are always worth money, for should they flag awhile, the price soon recovers. It is now too late in the season for any advance in the horse market, which is twenty to thirty per cent. below the rate of last year. The extensive imports from Belgium have greatly reduced the price of cart horses; but yearling cart colts are scarce and dear, which at once explains the motive for those imports.

The ill blood and mutual recriminations between the agricultural and manufacturing interests, which we meet with in the public prints, are sufficiently absurd. The former ought to consider that we are not merely an agricultural, but a great commercial nation, and that the interests of commerce must not be sacrificed to any partial views. Nor ought they to complain of breach of faith, or of being taken by surprize, on the late release of the bonded corn, since they have had a long warning of the determination of both the state and the country, to repeal the existing corn laws. These heart-burnings in the country, of use to no party, seem to be fanned and kept alive by certain itinerant political pedlars, who go about ringing the changes on "gold and paper, and corn and currency," of which they seem to entertain a jumble of very confused ideas, setting the heads of that part of the public who are weak enough to attend to them, wool-gathering on, at last, they know not what. They have not yet told us precisely what they mean by the catch-word currency. We must at last have both gold and paper; and in our view the diatribes on small bank notes, are inconsequential enough; and had our great commercial and agricultural parties possessed a sufficient fund of moderation and discretion, whilst a vast tide of prosperity was breaking in upon them, the late distress would not have occurred, nor would currency have had such a vast load of guilt imposed upon it.

Smithfield.—Beef, 4s. to 5s.—Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 8d.—Veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.—Pork, 3s. 8d. to 6s.—Lamb, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.—Raw Fat, 2s.—

Corn Exchange.—Wheat, 46s. to 68s.—Barley, 30s. to 36s.—Oats, 22s. to 34s.—London loaf of fine Bread, 4lb., 9½d.—Hay, 60s. to 105s.—Clover ditto, 70s. to 110s.—Straw, 36s. to 42s.—

Coals in the pool, 27s. to 39s. per chaldron.

Middlesex, May 22d, 1826.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Wool.—At London the enquiry for Surat's for exportation was pretty general, but the holders are not inclined to sell at the present low prices; 400 bales of ordinary, sold for 4s. 8d. to 4s. 3d. per lb. Buyers appear to be waiting the arrival of the shipping, so long detained in the channel by contrary winds. At Liverpool, the demand has been trifling, owing to the present unhappy disturbances in Lancashire; about 2,000 bags have been bought in upon speculation. The late arrivals are 6,024 bags without purchasers. At Glasgow, the total sales have been 1,242 packages; and owing to the general stagnation in trade, prices are merely nominal.

Sugar.—There is no alteration in our last quotation of sugars; the stock in the Docks is exceedingly small, being only 9,920 hhds. and tierces, or 8,400 less than at this time last year. Buyers are waiting the arrival of the shipping so long detained by contrary winds; and when the market is better supplied with good sugars, a brisk demand may be anticipated. The market for refined goods is exceedingly dull, for the same reason.

Coffee.—There has been some demand for Foreign Coffee for exportation, but very dull for home consumption; Havannahs are selling from 49s. to 53s. per cwt., and other kinds in proportion.

Rum, Brandy and Hollands.—The former in bond sells from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d. per Imperial gallon. Brandy, Cogniac 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; and Hollands, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per ditto. The demand exceedingly dull for all kind of Spirits.

Tea is lower since last Sale, except fine Hysons, which maintain last quotations.

Course of Foreign Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 8.—Rotterdam, 12. 9.—Antwerp, 12. 9.—Hamburg, 37. 8.—Altona, 37. 8.—Paris, 25. 95.—Bordeaux, 25. 95.—Berlin, 10.—Madrid, 35½.—Cadiz, 35½.—Barcelona, 35.—Seville, 35.—Gibraltar, 31.—Frankfort, 156.—Petersburg, 8½.—Vienna, 10. 22.—Trieste, 10. 22.—Leghorn, 47½.—Genoa, 43½.—Naples, 38½.—Palermo, 115.—Lisbon, 50½.—Oporto, 50½.—Rio Janeiro, 43.—Bahia, 47.—Dublin, 1½.—Cork, 1½ per cent.

Bullion per oz.—Foreign Gold in bars, £3. 17s. 6d.—New Dollars, 4s. 9d.—Silver in bars, standard 4s. 11½d.

Premiums on Shares and Consols, and Joint-Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Barnsley CANAL, 285l.—Birmingham, 280l.—Derby, 0.—Ellesmere and Chester, 100l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 590.—Grand Junction, 260l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 400l.—Mersey and Irwell, 840l.—Neath, 360l.—Oxford, 650l.—Stafford and Worcester, 800l.—Trent and Mersey, 1,900l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 2¼ dis.—Guardian, 15½l.—Hope, 4l. 10s.—Sun Fire, 0.—GAS-LIGHT Chartered Company, 50½l.—City Gas-Light Company, 155l.—Leeds, 0.—Liverpool, 0.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

William Stuart Day, Esq., to be Consul at Cowes for the Kingdom of Hanover; dated 21 March.

The Right Hon. James O. Lord Forbes to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; dated 18 April.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of all the Russians; dated 25 April.

Maj. Gen. Sir Neil Campbell, Knt., to be Captain

General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies in Africa; dated 12 May.

Approved of by his Majesty.

Mr. H. F. Tiarks, as Consul in London for his Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburg; dated 15 April.

Mr. M. A. de Paiva as Consul-General in London for his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; dated 22 April.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

1 *Life Gu.*—Corn. and sub.-Lt. H. H. T. Leeson, Lt. by purch., v. Sydney, prom., 27 Feb. Corn. and Sub.-Lt. Hon. S. Law, ditto, v. Millard, prom., 8 Apr. C. G. Du Pré, Corn. and Sub.-Lt., by purch., v. Leeson, 27 Feb. Sir E. Blacket, ditto, v. Law, 8 Apr.

2 *Life Gu.*—Maj. A. Chichester, from h. p., Maj., v. C. Barton, who exch., rec. diff., 22 Feb.

2 *Dr. Gu.*—Corn. and Adj. F. C. Griffiths, rank of Lt., 16 Feb.

4 *Dr. Gu.*—H. J. W. Collingwood, Corn. by purch., v. Dayrell, prom., 8 Apr. Surg. F. Micklam, from 50 F., Surg., v. R. Pyper, who rets. on h. p., 6 Apr.—Corn. W. Cunninghame, Lt. by purch., v. Ogle prom.; and R. Holden, Corn. by purch., v. Cunninghame, both 20 May.

5 *Dr. Gu.*—Capt. N. D. Crichton, Maj. by purch., v. Walker, who rets., 6 Apr. Lt. J. Gardiner, Capt. by purch., v. Crichton, 6 Apr. Capt. Hon. J. Kennedy, from h. p., Capt., v. G. T. Colomb, who exch., rec. diff., 15 Apr. Corn. R. B. Martin, Lt. by purch., v. Gardiner, 6 Apr. S. M'Call, Corn. by purch., v. Martin, 6 Apr. Lt. G. A. Loraine, from h. p., Lt., v. J. Watson, who exch., rec. diff., 20 Apr.

1 *Dr.*—F. Thomas, Corn. by purch., v. Skipwith, prom., 8 Apr.

6 *Dr.*—Capt. E. M. Wigley, from h. p., Capt., v. J. W. Dunn, who exch., rec. diff., 6 Apr. H. Creighton, Corn. by purch., v. Arbuthnot, prom., 8 Apr. Surg. M. Alexander, from 2 F., Surg., v. Allan, prom., 20 Apr.

3 *L. Dr.*—W. C. Shipley, Corn. by purch., v. Richardson, prom., 8 Apr. Ens. H. Cosby, from 61 F., Corn. by purch., v. M'Douall prom., 4 May.

4 *L. Dr.*—Capt. H. Master, from h. p., Capt., v. T. D. Burrows, who exch., rec. diff., 27 Apr. Corn. E. Harvey, Lt. by purch., v. Richardson prom., 4 May.

7 *L. Dr.*—A. Houston, Corn. by purch., v. Hall prom., 8 Apr. T. J. Pettat, Corn. by purch., v. Vivian prom., 4 May.

8 *L. Dr.*—Corn. J. Miller, Lt. by purch., v. Spooner prom., 22 Apr. S. H. Ball, Corn. by purch., v. Miller prom., 4 May.

10 *L. Dr.*—J. Musters, Corn. by purch., v. Lynne prom., 8 Apr. Corn. D. Heneage, Lt. by purch., v. Lord J. Fitz-Roy, prom.; Sir St. V. Cotton, Corn. by purch., v. Heneage; and Lt. G. L. L. Kaye, adj., v. Lord J. Fitz-Roy prom., 13 May.

Corn. L. R. Viscount F. de Montmorency, Lt. by purch., v. Knox prom., 20 May.

12 L. Dr.—Capt. W. Beresford, from h. p., Capt., v. R. B. Pallicar, who exch., rec. diff., 6 Apr. Capt. W. V. Stuart, from h. p., Capt., v. H. M. St. V. Rose, who exch., rec. diff., 20 Apr. J. Pulteney, Corn. by purch., v. Hamilton prom., 4 May.

13 L. Dr.—Capt. T. P. Lang, from 8 F., Capt., v. Maitland, who exch., 20 Apr.

15 L. Dr.—J. C. Baird, Corn. by purch., v. Ber-guer prom., 22 Apr. Corn. F. Ives, Lt. by purch., v. Musgrave prom., 20 May. E. Mortimer, Corn. by purch., v. Ives, 20 May.

16 L. Dr.—Lt. J. Douglass, from 81 F., Lt. by purch., v. Smyth prom., 22 Apr.

17 L. Dr.—J. Wilkinson, Vet. Surg., v. H. Smith, placed on h. p., 27 Apr. Corn. Hon. R. F. Greville, Lt. by purch., v. Masscy prom.; and S. W. Need, Corn. by purch., v. Greville, both 20 May.

1 F. Gu.—Lt. and Capt. T. B. B. Barrett, Capt. and Lt. Col., v. Barclay dec., 6 Apr. Ens. and Lt. J. M. Drummond, Lt. and Capt. by purch., v. Ellis prom., 22 Apr. T. A. Kemmis, Ens. and Lt. by purch., v. Drummond, 22 Apr.

Coldstr. F. Gu.—Capt. G. Bentinck, from h. p., Lt. and Capt., v. F. M. Shawe, who exch., rec. diff., 13 Apr. 2d-Lt. J. C. Clitherow, from Rifle Brig., Ens. and Lt. by purch., v. Bentinck prom., 22 Apr. Lt. and Adj. W. Northey, rank of Lt. and Capt., 20 Apr.

3 F. Gu.—Capt. G. Dixon, from 25 F., Lt. and Capt., v. Northey, who exch., 13 Apr.

2 F.—Lt. G. C. Mundy, Capt. by purch., v. Ford prom., 13 May. Ens. S. N. Fisher, Lt. by purch., v. Mundy, 18 May. MacMahon, Ens., v. Torrens dec., 10 Sept. 25. M. W. Lomax, Ens. by purch., v. Fisher, 13 May. As. Surg. D. Campbell, Surg., v. Alexander, app. to 6 Dr., 27 Apr. As. Surg. W. M. Wilkins, from Ceyl. Regt., As. Surg., v. Ralph dec., 20 Apr.

3 F.—Lt. S. Ridd, from h. p. 60 F., Lt., v. Wheatstone app. to 53 F., 13th Apr. Lt. E. W. R. Antrobus, from h. p. 13 F., Lt., v. Ashhurst, whose app. has not taken place, 27 Mar.

4 F.—A. Lonsdale, Ens. by purch., v. Ruxton prom., 20 May.

5 F.—Lt. G. Champain, from h. p., Lt., paying diff., v. Fleming app. to 49 F., 27 Apr. Ens. M. Collins, from h. p., v. Ens. C. T. Henry, who exch., 20 Apr. Qu. Mast. T. Simpson, from 7 F., Ens. v. French dec., 20 Apr.

6 F.—As. Surg. to forces P. Campbell, As. Surg., v. Hood, whose app. has been cancelled, 20 Apr.

7 F.—Serj. Ledsam, Qu. Mast., v. Simpson prom. in 5 F., 20 Apr.

8 F.—Capt. J. H. Maitland, from 13 L. Dr., Capt., v. Lang, who exch., 20 Apr.

10 F.—Hon. S. White, Ens. by purch., v. Strickland prom., 20 Apr.

13 F.—2d-Lieut. C. White, from Ceyl. Regt., Ens., v. Pearson dec., 13 Apr. Hosp. Mate P. Brodie, As. Surg., v. Henderson prom. in 89 F., 20 Apr.

14 F.—Br. Maj. M. Everard, Maj. v. Tidy prom. in 44 F.; Lt. H. B. Armstrong, Capt., v. Everard; Ens. B. V. Layard, Lt., v. Armstrong; and Lt. J. Grant, adj., v. Armstrong, all 4 May.

15 F.—Ens. H. Rudyerd, Lt. by purch., v. Barton prom.; and C. W. Hird, Ens. by purch., v. Rudyerd, both 22 Apr.

16 F.—T. Dowglass, Ens. by purch., v. Kellett prom., 22 Apr. Ens. W. F. Hannagan, from h. p. 76 F., Ens., v. J. M'Intosh, who exch., 20 Apr.

17 F.—Ens. H. Des Vœux, Lt. by purch., v. Clunie prom. in 55 F., 20 May. W. S. Rawson, Ens. by purch., v. Des Vœux, 20 May. T. Graham, Ens., 21 May. Ens. D. Cooper, Adj., v. Clunie prom., 21 May.

19 F.—Lt. J. Sterling, Capt. by purch., v. Taylor prom., 13 May. Lt. J. J. Sargent, from 58 F., Capt. by purch., v. Bromhead prom., 13 May.

22 F.—Capt. J. Craster, Maj. by purch., v. Cathcart prom.; Lt. R. Vivian, Capt. by purch., v. Craster; Ens. J. F. Mills, Lt. by purch., v. Vivian, and E. T. Evans, Ens. by purch., v. Mills, 13 May.

24 F.—Lt. C. J. Walsh, from R. Staff Corps, Lt., v. J. Robinson, who rets. on h. p., 20 Apr.

25 F.—Lt. G. Dixon, from 3 F. Gu., Capt. by purch., v. Burgh, who rets., 8 Apr. Capt. E. R. Northey, from 1 or Gr. F. Gu., Capt., v. Dixon, who exch., 13 Apr.—Brev. Lt. Col. N. Thorn, from h. p., Capt., v. E. R. Northey, who exch., 13 Apr.

26 F.—Lt. C. W. Thomas, from 54 F., Lt., v. Pigott app. to 90 F., 13 Apr.

27 F.—T. Grove, Ens. by purch., v. Goodman prom., 13 Apr. Lt. L. J. Hay, from 41 F., Lt. by

purch., v. Young prom., 20 Apr. J. Creagh, Ens. by purch., v. Maclean prom., 20 Apr.

28 F.—Ens. G. H. Calcraft, Lt. by purch., v. Berkeley prom., 22 Apr. Lt. A. Grammel, from h. p., Lt., v. J. Campbell, who exch., rec. diff., 23 Apr. J. Every, Ens. by purch., v. Sullivan prom., 21 Apr. F. P. Trapaud, Ens. by purch., v. Calcraft, 22 Apr.

29 F.—Lt. R. Lucas, Capt. by purch., v. Deedes app. to 75 F.; Ens. W. H. Sheppard, Lt. by purch., v. Lucas; and A. Hathorn, Ens. by purch., v. Sheppard, all 22 Apr. Serj. Maj. M. Morgon, adj. with rank of Ens., v. Foskey, who res. adjtcy. only, 27 Apr. As. Surg. J. Hawkey, from 4 F., As. Surg., 27 Apr. Ens. C. Eaton, Lt. by purch., v. Champain prom.; and W. G. Alves, Ens. by purch., v. Eaton, both 20 May.

30 F.—Ens. C. H. Marechaux, Lt., v. Gregg dec., and E. R. Gregg, Ens., v. Marechaux, both 6 Apr.

34 F.—W. W. Abney, Ens. by purch., v. Streatfield app. to 52 F., 22 Apr.

35 F.—Lt. C. Buchanan, from h. p. York Rangers, Lt., 6 Apr.

36 F.—Lt. F. J. St. Quintin, from h. p., Lt., v. J. Roberts, who exch., rec. diff.; and Ens. H. C. Hay, from 82 F., Ens., v. Wake, prom., both 22 Apr.

40 F.—Hosp. As. J. Mackenzie, As. Surg., 12 Apr.

41 F.—Ens. J. G. Inglis, from 54 F., Lt. by purch., v. Gray, who rets., 22 Apr.

42 F.—Hosp. As. J. M'Gregor, As. Surg., 12 Apr.

43 F.—Ens. M. Lushington, Lt. by purch., v. Morris prom.; and C. J. Gardiner, Ens. by purch., v. Lushington, both 13 May.

44 F.—Ens. A. A. Browne, from 13 F., Lt., by purch., v. Hawkins, prom. in 89 F., 13 Apr. Br. Lt. Col. F. S. Tidy, from 14 F., Lt. Col., v. Morrison dec., 4 May.

46 F.—J. Lacy, Ens., v. Cumming dec., 20 Apr.

47 F.—Lt. C. Walker, from h. p. 4 F., Lt., v. R. Cockrane, who exch., 27th Apr.

49 F.—Lt. K. de Lisle, Capt. by purch., v. Campbell prom., 22 Apr. Ens. H. Keating, Lt., by purch., v. De Lisle, 22 Apr. C. Tyssen, Ens. by purch., v. Vincent prom., 8 Apr. Lt. J. Fleming, from 5 F., Lt., v. W. H. Barker, who rets. on h. p., rec. diff.; and Lord W. Russell, Ens., by purch., v. Keating prom., 27 Apr.

50 F.—Lt. J. P. Kennedy, from Engineers, Lt., v. Crofton prom. in 91 F., 20 Apr. J. B. Rose, Ens. by purch., v. Baxter prom., 8 Apr. Lt. H. Gill, Adj., v. Crofton prom. in 91 F., 20 Apr. As. Surg. T. Young, Surg. v. Micklam prom. to 4 Dr. Gu.; and Staff As. Surg. J. Young, As. Surg., v. Young, both 4 May.

51 F.—Ens. V. Isham, Lt. by purch., v. Estridge promoted; and C. T. Vandeleur, Ens. by purch., v. Isham, both 22 Apr.

52 F.—Ens. W. W. J. Cockcraft, Lt. by purch., v. King prom.; and Ens. S. R. Streatfield, from 34 F., Ens., v. Cockcraft, both 22 Apr. C. F. Norton, Ens. by purch., v. Campbell prom., 13 May.

53 F.—Lt. J. Wheatstone, from 3 F., Lt., v. T. M. Bremer, who rets. on h. p. 60 F., 13 Apr. Capt. R. D. King, from h. p., Capt., v. C. Chepmell, who exch., rec. diff., 25 Apr.

54 F.—Ens. R. Burton, Lt. by purch., v. Crofton, who rets., 12 Apr. Lt. F. Tincombe, from h. p. 30 F., Lt., v. Thomas, app. to 26 F., 13 Apr. C. Daintry, Ens. by purch., v. Inglis prom. in 41 F., 22 Apr. Lt. J. Gray, Capt., v. Grindlay dec., 20 Apr. Ens. G. Holt, Lt., v. Considine dec., 12 Sept. 25. Ens. R. Dodd, from h. p. 20 F., Ens., v. Holt, 29 Apr.

55 F.—D. L. Fawcett, Ens. by purch., v. Allen, whose app. has not taken place, 6 Apr. Lt. J. O. Clunie, from 17 F., Capt. by purch., v. Verity prom. in 92 F., 20 May.

56 F.—Lt. R. S. Vicars, Capt. by purch., v. Webster, prom. 22 Apr. Ens. B. Keating, Lt. by purch., v. Keating prom. 1 Apr. Ens. G. Hogg, ditto, v. Vicars, 22 Apr. J. F. Aylmer, Ens., by purch., v. Keating, 9 Apr. Ens. R. Keating, from 94 F., Ens., v. Hogg, 22 Apr.

58 F.—Lt. H. Hebden, Capt. by purch., v. Rowley prom., 13 May. Ens. H. F. Bell, Lt. by purch., v. Sargent, prom. in 19 F., 13 May. Ens. Hon. H. Howard, Lt. by purch., v. Hebden, 14 May.

60 F.—As. Surg. J. Winterscale, from 71 F., Surg., v. Glasco prom., 20 Apr. Qr. Mast. Serj. J. Booth, Qr. Mast., v. W. Maxwell, who rets. on full-pay, 4 May.

64 F.—As. Surg. A. Campbell, from 32 F., As. Surg., v. Thomson prom., 4 May.

65 F.—Ens. Hon. H. B. Grey, Lt., by purch., v. Hunt prom., 13 Apr. Ens. C. Wise, Lt. by purch.,

v. Amsinck prom. 22 Apr. Lt. J. H. Palmer, from 89 F., Lt., v. W. Mackay, who rets. on h. p. 3 W. I. Regt., 22 Apr. E. St. V. Digby, Ens. by purch., v. Grey, 13 Apr. F. P. G'Reilley, Ens. by purch., v. Wise, 22 Apr.

70 F.—Qu. Mast. Serj. J. Wilson, Qu. Mast., v. Norman dec., 13 Apr.

71 F.—F. Dobson, Ens. by purch., v. Strangways prom. in 7 F., 5 Apr. E. M. Stack, Ens. by purch., v. Hay prom. in 7 F., 6 Apr.

72 F.—Lt. R. Schneider, from h. p., Lt., v. Shuckburgh, who exch., rec. diff., 27 Apr.

75 F.—Capt. T. Atkins, Maj. by purch., v. Macadam prom.; Capt. H. Deeds, from 29 F., Capt., v. Atkins; Ens. Hon. R. Preston, Lt. by purch., v. Hall prom.; and A. Jardine, Ens. by purch., v. Preston, all 22 Apr.

76 F.—Ens. R. Shepperd, Lt. by purch., v. Grabbe prom.; and W. Ray, Ens. by purch., v. Shepperd, both 13 May.

77 F.—Hosp. As. J. J. Russell, As. Surg., v. J. O'Donnell, placed on h. p., 25 Apr.

78 F.—F. Montgomery, Ens. by purch., v. Holyoake prom.; and Hosp. As. J. Thomson, As. Surg., both 13 Apr. Ens. T. M. Wilson, Lt. by purch., v. Vassall prom.; and T. Wingate, Ens. by purch., v. Wilson, both 13 May. Ens. J. E. N. Bull, Adj., v. Cooper, who res. adjtcy. only, 4 May.

81 F.—Ens. A. Splaine, Lt., by purch., v. Douglass app. to 16 L. Dr., 22 Apr. L. Heyland, Ens. by purch., v. Reeves prom., 8 Apr. H. de Visme, Ens. by purch., v. Splaine, 22 Apr.

82 F.—T. Stopford, Ens. by purch., v. Hay app. to 36 F., 22 Apr.

83 F.—Qu. Mast. J. Stubbs, Adj., with rank of Ens., v. Swinburne prom.; and Serj. J. Rusher, Qu. Mast., v. Stubbs, both 20 Apr.

84 F.—Lt. A. P. Pack, Capt. by purch., v. Shee prom., Ens. R. J. Bulman, Lt. by purch., v. Pack; and C. Hodgson, Ens. by purch., v. Bulman, all 20 May.

85 F.—Ens. Hon. A. H. A. Cooper, Lt. by purch., v. Wynyard prom., 20 May. Ens. H. Wynyard, Lt. by purch., v. Lord Crofton prom., 21 May. J. W. Fitzpatrick, Ens. by purch., v. Cooper, 20 May.

86 F.—Lt. J. O. H. Nunn, Capt. by purch., v. Chadwick prom., 22 Apr. Ens. L. Halliday, Lt. by purch., v. Nunn prom.; and E. Davis, Ens. by purch., v. Halliday, both 4 May.

87 F.—C. Urquhart, Ens. by purch., v. Ramsay prom., 13 Apr.

88 F.—Ens. R. Warburton, Lt. by purch., v. Buller prom.; and G. Acklom, Ens. by purch., v. Warburton, both 20 May.

89 F.—Lt. W. Gorse, from h. p. 3 W. I. Regt., Lt., v. Palmer, app. to 65 F., 22 Apr. Lt. T. W. Stroud, from h. p., Lt., v. W. Butler, whose app. has not taken place, 27 Apr. As. Surg. J. Henderson, from 13 F., Surg., v. R. Daun, who rets. on h. p., 20 Apr. Ens. J. Cray, Lt., v. Olpherts dec., 4 May. Ens. J. Dewes, Ens., v. La Roche, whose app. has not taken place, 3 May. C. Lee, Ens., v. Gray, 4 May.

90 F.—Lt. J. Pigott, from 26 F., Lt., v. F. H. Buckeridge, who rets. on h. p. 30 F., 13 Apr.

91 F.—Lt. W. E. Crofton, from 50 F., Capt., v. Murray dec., 13 Apr.

92 F.—Capt. J. A. Forbes, from h. p., Capt., v. D. Macpherson, who exch., 27 Apr. Capt. I. L. Verity, Maj. by purch., v. Spink prom., 20 May.

93 F.—Lt. H. Cannop, Capt. by purch., v. Fraser prom.; Ens. A. R. Evans, Lt. by purch., v. Cannop; and W. Guthrie, Ens. by purch., v. Evans, all 22 Apr.

94 F.—As. Surg., R. J. B. Burkitt, from 36 F., As. Surg., v. Renwick superseded, 4 May.

95 F.—Lt. E. Mayne, Capt. by purch., v. Brownson, who rets.; Ens. E. Harrison, Lt. by purch., v. Mayne; and W. Wood, Ens. by purch., v. Harrison, all 13 Apr.

96 F.—R. Bush, Ens. by purch., v. Lloyd prom., 22 Apr.

98 F.—Ens. H. Eyre, Lt. by purch., v. Douglas prom.; and Ens. W. Edie, from 1 W. I. Regt., Ens., v. Eyre, both 20 Apr.

99 F.—Ens. J. Nicholson, Lt. by purch., v. Pearson prom.; and J. Lecky, Ens. by purch., v. Nicholson, 22 Apr. F. Parr, Ens. by purch., v. Wainwright prom., 20 Apr.

Rifle Brigade.—2d Lt. R. Dering, 1st Lt. by purch., v. Slade prom., 22 Apr. Lt. W. Sullivan, from h. p., 1st Lt., v. H. J. Brownrigg, who exch., rec. diff., 23 Apr. J. Buckner, 2d Lt. by purch., v. Dering, 22 Apr. R. S. Smith, 2d Lt. by purch., v. Clitherow, app. to Coldstr. F. Gu., 27 Apr.

Ceylon Regt.—2d Lt. H. V. Kempen, 1st Lt. by purch., v. Dempsey, who rets. 22 Apr. W. Hope,

2d Lt., v. H. H. White dec., 12 Apr. J. Deaken 2d Lt., v. C. White app. to 13 F., 13th Apr. 2d Lt T. W. Rogers, 1st Lt. by purch., v. Lord W. Montagu prom., 4 May. J. Edwards, 2d Lt. by purch., v. Rogers, 4 May.

Royal Staff Corps.—Lt. W. G. Hughes, from h. p., Lt., v. Walsh, app. to 24 F., 20 Apr.

1 W. I. Regt.—J. L. Ormsby, Ens. by purch., v. Edie, app. to 98 F., 20 Apr.

Cape Corps (Cav.)—J. F. Watson, Corn. by purch., v. Sargeant prom., 4 May.

Regt. of Artillery.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. W. Morrison, Maj., v. Hughes, ret.; 2d Capt. P. Faddy, Capt., v. Morrison; and 2d Capt. W. E. Locke, from h. p., 2d Capt., v. Faddy, all 22 Apr. Serj. Maj. A. Barker, Qu. Mast., v. W. Stewart, 27 Apr.

Corps of Engineers.—S. H. Knocker, J. Coddington, C. Bailey, C. Ensor, and W. H. Dennison, 2d Lts., all 25 Apr.

East-India Volunteers.—Capt. H. Johnson, Adj., v. Dickinson, who res., 17 Mar. Lt. W. A. Hunt, Capt., v. Johnson, app. Adj.; Ens. E. Parish, Lt., v. Hunt; and G. Trevor, Ens., v. R. C. Codrington, who res., all 24 Apr.

Brevet.—A. W. Young, late Lt. Col. on h. p. 3 W. I. Regt., rank of Lt. Col. in West-Indies only, 4 May. Capt. F. Champagne, of 20 F., Maj. in Army, 4 May.

Garrisons.—Gen. Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, Governor of Royal Military College, 25 Mar. Gen. Marquess of Anglesey, Capt. of Cowes Castle, in Isle of Wight, v. Sir Edw. Paget, 25 Mar.

Staff.—Lt. Col. T. W. Taylor, from h. p., Superintend. of Cav. Rid. estab., v. J. G. Peters, who rets. on h. p., 22 Apr. Lt. Col. Hon. C. Gore, Dep. Qu. Mast. Gen. to forces serving in Canada, v. Cockburn, and Lt. Col. F. Cockburn, Dep. Qu. Mast. Gen. to forces serving in Jamaica, v. Gore, both 20 Apr.

Chaplain.—Rev. B. C. Goodison, a Chaplain to Forces, 17 Apr.

Hospital Staff.—To be Surgs. to forces: Staff As. Surg. J. W. Watson, v. F. Jebb, who rets. on h. p., 6 Apr. Surg. J. Glasco, from 60 F., v. O'Maley placed on h. p.; and As. Surg. J. Bell, from Afr. Col. Corps, v. D. Barry placed on h. p., both 20 Apr. Staff As. Surg. W. H. Hume, 4 May.—To be As. Surg. to forces: As. Surg. W. Thomson, from 64 F., v. F. M'Donagh placed on h. p., 25 Mar.—To be Apoth. to forces: Dispens. H. B. Burman, 20 Apr.—To be Hosp. Assistants: T. B. Sibbald, v. Brown app. to 43 F. G. G. Fraser, v. Dick app. to 12 F. J. H. Sinclair, v. Dumbreck app. to 88 F., all 14 Apr. S. Lightfoot, v. M'Math prom., 27 Apr.—Hosp. As. T. F. Downing has resigned his commission, 25 Mar.

Unattached.—To be Lt.-Cols. of Inf. by purch. Maj. W. Macadam, from 75 F. Capt. C. P. Ellis, from 1 or Gr. F. Gu., both 22 Apr. Maj. Hon. G. Cathcart, from 22 F., 13 May. Maj. J. Spink, from 92 F., 20 May.—To be Maj. of Inf. by purch. Capt. F. A. M. Fraser, from 93 F., v. P. J. Hughes, of R. Art., who rets. C. Rowley, from 58 F. H. Webster, from 56 F.; J. Campbell, from 49 F.; J. Chadwick, from 86 F., all 22 Apr. G. Bromhead, from 19 F.; G. Ford, from 2 F.; and A. Taylor, from 19 F., all 13 May. Capt. C. Shee, from 84 F., 20 May.—To be Capt. of Inf. by purch. Lieuts. Lord W. F. Montague, from Ceyl. R., v. G. Dixon, whose app. has not taken place, 8 Apr. M. J. Siade, from Rifle Brig. J. B. Spooner, from 8 L. Dr. W. Childers, from 41 F. H. Barton, from 15 F. A. D. King, from 52 F. G. Berkeley, from 28 F. J. R. Smyth, from 16 L. Dr. S. M. F. Hall, from 75 F. C. Estridge, from 51 F. G. Falconer, from Rifle Brig., 22 Apr. C. Pearson, from 99 F. C. J. Deshon, from 33 F. W. Amsinck, from 65 F., all 22 Apr. Lieuts. Lord J. Fitzroy, from 10 L. Dr.; R. Ellis, from 13 L. Dr.; v. H. D. Carr, whose prom. has not taken place; J. H. Grubbe, from 76 F.; G. Musgrave, from 15 L. Dr.; G. C. Ogle, from 4 Dr. Gu.; B. Morris, from 43 F.; J. R. Young, from 27 F.; R. J. P. Vassall, from 78 F., all 13 May. R. H. Wynyard, from 85 F.; G. W. Buller, from 88 F.; E. Lord Crofton, from 85 F.; M'Champaign, from 29 F.; Hon. N. H. C. Massey, from 17 L. Dr. G. Knox, from 10 L. Dr.; A. R. Wellesley, from R. Horse Gu., all 20 May.—To be Lts. of Inf. by purch. Corn. C. J. Berguer, from 15 L. Dr.; Ens. R. W. Wake, from 36 F.; R. J. N. Kellett, from 16 F.; H. J. Lloyd, from 96 F., all 22 Apr. Ens. T. E. Campbell, from 52 F.; Corn. O'N. Segrave, from Cape Corps Cav.; Corn. G. S. Brown, from 16 L. Dr., all 13 May. Ens. T. O. Partridge, from 96 F., 13 May. C. Ruxton, from 4 F., 20 May. H. Penleaze, from 16 L. Dr., 20 May.—To be Ens. by purch. R. P. Lewis, 22 Apr. F. Bland, and T. S. Powell, both 13 May. Hon. R. T. Rowley; J.

Gregory; W. Graham; and C. B. Caldwell, all 30 May.

Allowed to dispose of their half-pay.—Maj. W. Say (Col.), 99 F.; Maj. G. O'Halloran (Lt. Col.), 4 F.; Maj. J. Orr, 7 F.; Capt. H. Bagwell (Maj.), 88 F.; Capt. E. S. Kirwan, W. I. Rangers; Capt. W. Kelly, 40 F.; Capt. L. Richards, 71 F.; Capt. B. Murphy, 7 W. I. Regt.; Capt. J. Fraser, 8 L. Dr.; Capt. Hon. W. Ogilvy, Cape Regt.; Capt. J. G. Smythe, 36 F.; Lt. G. Dowglass, 98 F.; Lt. Harden, 34 F.; Ens. N. A. Jagger, R. Staff Corps; Lt. Col. A. Baron Beck, 2d Line Bat. King's Germ. Leg.; Capt. W. Irvine, late R. Gar. Bat.; Lt. R. Salmon, 23 L. Dr.; Lt. Col. A. Tilt, 37 F.; Maj. E. Hawkshaw (Lt. Col.) Portug. officers; Capt. N. S. Kirkland, 27 F.; Capt. J. Ormsby (Lt. Col.), 63 F.; Capt. W. Serle, 50 F.; Capt. Campbell, jun., 91 F.; Lt. W. R. Knevett, 11 L. Dr., all 22 Apr. Maj. Hon. D. G. Hallyburton (Lt. Col.), R. Corsican Rangers; Capt. T. B. Bower, Independents; Capt. C. M'Gregor, 1 Gar. Bat.; Capt. R. Chute, 58 F.; Lt. G. Massy, 66 F.; Lt. E. C. Bolton, 96 F.; E. Sneyd, 90 F.; Ens. H. Massingberd, 77 F.; Lt. H. Green, 67 F.; Lt. Col. W. Verner, 12 F.; Maj. C. de Vigne, 60 F.; Maj. C. Caldwell, late 2 R. Vet. Bat.; Capt. G. F. C. Colman, late 3 R. Vet. Bat.; Capt. G. Price, 46 F.; Capt. Sir F. Barton, 101 F.; Capt. W. H. Burroughs, 69 F., all 13 May. Lt. Col. A. W. Young, 3 W. I. Regt.; Capt. T. Hunt, 70 F.; Maj. R. Armstrong (Lt. Col.), late 9 Vet. Bat.; Capt. J. Hammond 8 Gar. Bat.; Capt. D. W. Ross, 34 F.; Capt. T. Mackintosh, 92 F.; Capt. W. H. Alley, 4 F.; Capt. N. Greene (Lt. Col.), 35 F.; Capt. T. Chartres, 24 F.; Lt. B. J. Livius, 15 L. Dr.; Lt. W. H. Boys, 21 L. Dr.; Lt. H. Donaldson, 101 F.; Ens. J. L. Clarke, 44 F.; Ens. D. Munro, 24 F.; Ens. T. Graham, 62 F.; Corn. J. C. Cooper, 22 L. Dr., all 20 May.

Unattached.—The undermentioned officers having Brevet Rank superior to their Regimental Commissions, have accepted promotion upon h. p., according to G. O. of 25 April 1826.—*To be Lieut. Colonels.* Brev. Lt. Cols. C. Campbell, from 1 F.; A. Peebles, from 9 F.; and R. B. M'Gregor, from 88 F., all 4 May.—*To be Majors of Inf. by purch.* Brev. Lt. Cols. J. M'Ra, from 1 F.; W. Irving, from 28 F.; W. Rowan, from 52 F.; H. G. Macleod, from 52 F.; T. R. Wade, from 42 F.; H. Fainey, from Afr. Col. Corps; G. L. Goldie, from 66 F.; and J. Stewart, from 46 F. Br. Majors. J. Watson, from 14 F.; J. M. Belshes, from 29 F.; J. Crowe, from 32 F.; T. Huxley, from 70 F.; P. Baird, from 77 F., Hon. F. C. Stauhope, from 78 F.; A. Creighton, from 91 F.; A. Gore, from 95 F.; J. Austen, from 25 F.; D. Wright, from 15 F.; and P. Dudgeon, from 58 F., all 4 May.

The appointments of Lt. Antrobus, from h. p. 13 F. to 46 F., and Lt. Galloway to be Adj. of 33 F., have not taken place.

The name of the gentleman app. to an unattached Ensigeny on 8th April, is J. A. Thoreau and not J. A. Moreau.

The Commissions of the undermentioned officers have been antedated, but they have not been allowed any back-pay:—Capt. J. Brown, 53 F., to 16 Feb. Maj. J. Anderson, Capt. J. Greenwood, and Ens. B. Baxter, 50 F., to 16 Feb. Lt. Col. C. P. Ellis, unattached, to 16 Feb. Capt. Wigley, 6 Dr., to 9 Apr. Lt. Martin, and Corn. M'Call, 5 Dr. Gu., to 9 Apr. Maj. Shelton, 44 F., to 6 Feb. 25. Corn. Smith, 13 L. Dr., to 7 Sept. 25.

The exchange between Lt. Haggerston, of Ceyl. Regt., and Lt. Driberg, of 83 F., has been antedated to 16 March 24.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

MARCH 25.—Shute Barrington, sixth and youngest son of the first Viscount Barrington, by Anne, daughter and coheirress of Sir William Daines, knight, was born the 26th of May, 1734. After an education at Eton, and at Merton and Christ Church Colleges, Oxford, he entered into holy orders in 1756; was A.M. in 1757., and LL.D. in 1762. He was appointed chaplain to George II. and afterwards to his late majesty. In 1761, he was made canon of Christ Church, Oxford; in 1766, a canon residentiary of St. Pauls; and, in 1769, he was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff. He continued in that see till the year 1783, when he was translated to Salisbury; and, in 1721, he succeeded Dr. Thomas Thurlow, in the opulent see of Durham. Thus, altogether, he enjoyed the episcopal dignity fifty-seven years. His first elevation to the bench was owing to the influence of his brother, Viscount Barrington, at that time Secretary of War; but his subsequent advancement, was, in each instance, the act of the king himself.

This venerable prelate was twice married: first, in 1761, to the Lady Diana Beauclerc, daughter of Charles, second Duke of St. Albans, who died in 1766; secondly, to Jane, only daughter of Sir Berkeley William Guise, baronet, who died in 1807. By neither of these ladies had he any issue. His nephew, the present Viscount Barrington, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Sedgfield, succeeds to his vast fortune, which, however, proves to be by no means so extensive as was first suspected. Rarely was an application for

pecuniary assistance made to him unsuccessfully; and his legacies to public charities are said to amount to £20,000.

Amongst his numerous donations were—to the Church Missionary Society, £500, and to the Magdalen Hospital, £500. It is related of him, that, when a relation of his once expressed a wish to amend his situation by entering into holy orders, he inquired what would satisfy him, and, on being answered that about £500. a-year was what he wished, the Bishop replied, "you shall have it, but not out of the patrimony of the church; I will pay it you out of my own pocket."

His Lordship was, by virtue of his bishoprick, a count palatine, custos rotulorum of the principality of Durham, a master of the British Museum, and visitor of Baliol College, Oxford. In supporting the state of his princely See, he displayed a sober magnificence, a decent splendour, highly honourable to the character of a Protestant ecclesiastical lord. His manners, at once dignified and courteous, ensured for him universal respect. Eminently charitable in his judgment of all who differed from him in religious belief, he lived on the best terms with pious dissenters; and, although zealously opposed to the Roman Catholic claims, his house used to be always open to the French emigrant clergy. Mr. Charles Butler, the distinguished Roman Catholic barrister, was his confidential agent in the distribution of his benevolence amongst them, to the amount, as Mr. B. states, of more than £100,000. In his episcopal capacity his lordship conducted himself with the strictest attention

to his duty. The most opulent preferments were frequently conferred on persons utterly unknown to him except by their characters and their literary labours. The first communication that Dr. Paley ever received from him was the notice of his appointment to the rich rectory of Bishops Wearmouth. A few weeks before his death, when one of the most valuable of the stalls of Durham became vacant, he availed himself of the opportunity to advance at once the three distinguished names of Gisborne, Sumner, and Gilly. He had been long accustomed to bestow premiums on such candidates as excelled in Greek and Hebrew.

As a speaker in the House of Peers, his lordship was always heard with attention and respect. While Bishop of Llandaff,

he brought into parliament a bill to prevent the offending parties, in cases of adultery, from marrying, but it failed.

His lordship's bodily constitution was of uncommon firmness. He reached the great age of ninety-two, with rare and light attacks of sickness; and he died with little bodily suffering, after a confinement of five or six weeks, occasioned by a stroke of paralysis.

His lordship is succeeded in the bishoprick of Durham, by Dr. Van. Mildert, who, in the year 1820, was elevated to the See of Llandaff, then vacant by the translation of the Rev. Dr. Herbert March to Peterborough. Dr. Sumner, the king's chaplain at Windsor, has been advanced to the See of Llandaff.

WORKS IN THE PRESS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORKS IN PREPARATION.

A Portrait of the Marchioness of Winchester, by Robertson, is being engraved by Thomson. It will be the twentieth of a series of Portraits of the British Female Nobility.

F. A. Walter, esq., of the British Museum, is engaged on a translation of Niebuhr's History of Rome.

The Rev. W. Trollop has in the press an edition of Homer, with English Notes.

Dr. Russel, of Leith, is printing a volume on the Sacred and Profane History of the World connected, intended to fill up the interval between the works of Shuckford, and Prideaux.

Sermons chiefly designed to display the connection between a sound Faith and a holy Life, is printing by the Rev. E. Patteson, of East Sheen.

Mr. Alexander Matheson, of Glasgow, announced a History of Hannibal, to be published by subscription.

There will shortly be published, the Principles of Light and Shade, illustrated by Examples; being the Second Part of Practical Hints upon Painting. By John Burnet.

Suggestions as to the Management of a contested County Election, will be published in a few days.

In a few days will be published, Paulus Parochialis, a plain and practical view of the object, arguments, and connexion of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in a set of Sermons to Country Parishioners. By the Rev. W. L. Bordes.

Corn and Currency, addressed to the Land-owners, &c. By Sir James Graham, is just ready for publication.

Travels in Chile and La Plata. by John Miers, are preparing for the press.

A Series of Designs for Farm-Houses is preparing for publication. By Mr. P. F. Robinson, architect.

Sir W. Betham, Ulster King at Arms, announces a Work on Irish Antiquities.

A novel entitled Merivale, and a new Work by the author of "the English in Italy," are in the press.

Mr. J. Watson, editor of Selections from the Latin Classics, with English Notes, has in the press, a New Latin Grammar, in two Parts; with which will be combined the Elements of English Grammar.

There are preparing for the Press, the Mosaic Precepts elucidated and defended. By Moses Ben Maimon or Maimonides. Translated from the "More Nevochim;" and accompanied with Notes and Dissertations, and a Life of Maimonides. By M. M. New Series.—VOL. I. No. 6.

James Townley, D. D. Author of Illustrations of Biblical Literature, &c.

Mrs. Peck, author of the Bard of the West, has another Novel in the press, under the title of Napoleon; or the Mysteries of the Hundred Days.

Hug's Introduction to the New Testament; translated from the German, with Notes. By the Rev. Dr. Wait, of St. John's College, Cambridge. Is printing in 2 vols. 8vo.

The History of the Crusades against the Albigenes in the Thirteenth Century. Translated from the French of J. C. Simonde de Sismondi. With an Introductory Essay, by the Translator. Will speedily be published in 1 vol. 8vo.

A Genealogical Chart is just completed upon a New Principle; adapted equally to all Modern History for the space of the last eight Centuries, and continued down to the present Year, 1826; combining, under one general view, the distinct Pedigrees of the Sovereign Houses of Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, &c. &c. Exhibiting, not only the direct Line of Succession in each House, but also Family Alliances and Collateral Branches. With Marginal Explanations.—Upon double elephant-size paper.

The Revolt of the Bees; or Tale in Prose is in the Press.

The Little World of Knowledge; arranged numerically, and designed for Exercising the Memory, and as an Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, History, Natural Philosophy, Belles-Lettres, &c. is printing by C. M. Chasse. 1 vol. 12mo.

An Epitome of Ancient and Modern History. By John Falloon, Master of an Academy at Newark, is printing.

In a few days will be published, Mount Calvary; or the History of the Passion, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Written in Cornish (as it may be conjectured) some Centuries past. Interpreted in the English Tongue in the year 1682, by John Keigwin, Gent. Edited by Davies Gilbert, F.R.S., &c.

A System of Domestic Economy and Cookery, for Rich and Poor; together with Estimates and Comparisons of Dinners and Dishes, is announced for publication.

A New Historical Novel entitled William Douglas, or the Scottish Exiles. Nearly ready in 3 vol. 12mo.

The Pleasures of Benevolence, with other Poems, are printing.

A Translation of Tieck's Novel of Sternbald; or the Travelling Painter, is in the Press.

A Treatise on the Divine Sovereignty is printing. By Robert Wilson, A.M.

Part I. of a Dictionary of Anatomy and Physiology, to be dedicated to Joshua Brookes, esq. F.R.S. F.L.S., &c. By Henry William Dewhurst, Surgeon. The Work to be completed in three Parts.

The same Author has also in the press, Synoptical Tables of the Materia Medica, corresponding to the London Pharmacopœia of 1824.

Letters from Cockney Lands are now just ready for publication.

Part II. of Selections from the Latin Classical Poets will contain Virgil and Claudian. Part III., Selections from Ovid, Tibullus, and Propertius. Part IV., Selections from Lucan, Statius, and Catullus. Part V., Selections from Lucretius, Manilius, and Martial.

There is nearly ready for the press, a Letter to Mr. Thomas Brown, Surgeon, Mussleburgh, containing Remarks on his "Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, concerning the present State of Vaccination." By Henry Edmondston, A.M., Surgeon, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

There is in the press, a Treatise on the Nature and Cure of Rheumatism; with Practical Remarks on Neuralgia, or Painful Affection of Nerves. By Dr. Charles Scudamore.

The Necessity of a Revelation; deduced from the State of the Mental and Moral Powers of Man, and the Reasonableness of the Present One shewn from its Adaptation to that Necessity is printing. By the Rev. A. Norman, A.B. Curate of Brailsford.

There is announced for speedy publication, a History of the Mahrattas, with Plates, and a Map of the Mahratta Country, chiefly from original and recent Surveys. By James Grant Duff, esq., Capt. 1st, or Grenadier Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, and late Political resident at Satara.

There is in the press, *Recensio Synoptica Annotationis Sacrae*, being a Critical Digest and Synoptical Arrangement of the most important Annotations, Exegetical, Philological, and Theological, on the New Testament. By the Rev. S. T. Bloomfield, M.A. of Cambridge, and Vicar of Bisbrook, County of Rutland. Part I., in three vols. 8vo. (containing the four Gospels) is nearly ready.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Autobiography; a Collection of self-written Lives. Part I, commencing Colley Cibber. 18mo. 1s.

Life and Times of Frederick Reynolds. Written by Himself. 2 vols. 8vo.

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BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 314.]

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 Robinson, R. Hill-top, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer. [Netherwood, Keighley]
 Roberts, E. and J. Russell, Old-street, St. Luke's, London, curriers. [Armstrong, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell]
 Roberts, E. M. Helmet-row, St. Luke's, London, iron-founder. [Armstrong, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell]
 Roberts, W. Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, victualler. [Newbury, Reading]
 Rudd, T. Borough, Westmoreland, provision-merchant. [Briggs and Co., Appleby]
 Russel, J. and J. Robinson, Manchester, merchants. Brackenbury, Manchester
 Rutledge, R. Weedon, Beck, Northamptonshire, plumber. [Fisher and Co., Walbrook-buildings]
 Salter, R. Manchester, grocer. [Timperley, Manchester]
 Secker, J. G. Wardour-street, Soho, London, corn-dealer. [Robinson, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square]
 Sharp, C. and W. D. Clarke, Berner's-street, Marylebone, London, upholsterers, [Allen and Co., Carlisle-street, Soho]
 Shearn, C. Bath, confectioner. [Hellings, Bath]
 Sims, J. Nottingham, corn-factor. [Hodskinson, Newcastle-upon-Trent]
 Slee, S. and J. Woodrow, J. Upper East Smithfield, brewers. [Hayward, Essex-court, Temple]
 Smith, J. Horncastle, wine and spirit merchant. [Paterson and Peile, Old Broad-street]
 Smith, T. H. and J. Pember, Hatton-garden, London, tailors. [Wills, Ely-place, Holborn]
 Smith, F. A. and J. Allingham, New Brentford, feltmongers. [Argill and Co., Whitechapel-road]
 Snell, R. P. Essex-street, Whitechapel, London, potatoe-merchant. Weymouth, Chancery-lane
 Snewin, C. and P. Higgins, Berwick-street, Soho, London, timber-merchants. [Smith, Basinghall-street]
 Snowball, R. junior, Kirby, Grindalyth, Yorkshire, sheep-jobber. [Jennings, Great Driffild]
 Spencer, J. Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, London, jeweller. [Appleby and Co., Gray's-inn square]
 Stokes, J. Bath, poulterer. [Hellings, Bath]
 Stansfield, H. H. King-street, Cheapside, London, stuff-manufacturer. [Baxendale and Co., King's-Arms-yard, Coleman-street]
 Stansfield, T. W. Leeds; H. Briggs, Blackwood; H. Stansfield, Burley, and Stansfield, Hamer, Burley, merchants. [Bischoff, Basinghall-street, London]
 Starkey, J. C. and W. Starkey, Little Pulteney-st., Golden-square, London, brewers. [Knight and Co., Basinghall-street]
 Stelfox, Dobcross, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth manufacturers. [Messrs. Brundrett and Spinks, Temple; and Brown, Saddleworth]
 Stenson, J. Nottingham, commission-agent. [Payne and Co., Nottingham]
 Steele, T. Disley, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. [Halstead and Co., Manchester]
 Stokoe, W. Hexham, Northumberland, tanner. Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Spawton, C. Northampton, tallow-chandler. [Jeyes, Northampton]
 Summers, J. Leeds, cloth-dresser. [Dunning, Leeds]
 Tate, G. New Shoreham, Sussex, timber-merchant. [Osborne and Co., Brighton]
 Taylor, T. Clement's-inn, money-scrivener. [Messrs. Huxley and Son, Pump-court, Temple]
 Taylor, J. Strand, London, printer. [Finmore and Co., Craven-street, Strand]
 Tetley, J. Street in Tong, Yorkshire, top-maker. [Cuttle, Wakefield]
 Thompson, T. Waltham, Holy-cross, Essex, coal-merchant. [Jessopp, Waltham-abbey, Essex]
 Thomas, J. and S. T. Gilbert, Exeter, linen-drapers. [Green and Co., Basinghall-street]
 Thomas, J. King, Stanley, Gloucestershire, clothier. [Fisher and Co., Walbrook]
 Thurgarland, G. Huddersfield, corn-dealer. [Pearce, Huddersfield]
 Tindall, H. Birmingham, wharfinger. Wills, Birmingham
 Twentymen, J. senior, and Twentymen, junior, Crosthwaite, woollen manufacturers. [Fisher and Son, Cockermouth; and Fisher, Watling-street]
 Tronson, R. Liverpool, merchant. [Hinde, Liverpool]
 Truman, T. Ludgate-hill, London, auctioneer. [Price, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell]
 Vanheson, G. Hackney-road, Middlesex, chemist and druggist. [Gray, Broad-street, Chambers, Kingsland-road]
 Vickers, J. Royalty-theatre, Wells-street, Wellclose-square, London, gas-manufacturer. [Evitt, Haydon-square, Minorities]
 Varley J. Manchester, machine-maker. [Hurd and Johnson, Temple; and Hulme, Manchester]
 Wallwork, I. Manchester, victualler. [Hurd and Johnson, Temple; and Wood, Manchester]
 Walmsley, D. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. [Frost, Kingston-upon-Hull]
 Walton, W. Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, linen-draper. [Wright, Southampton-row, Edgeware-road]
 Ward, H. W. Grenada-place, Old Kent-road, chemist. [Rush, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street]
 Ward, W. Leeds, patten-maker. [Lee, Leeds]
 Ward, R. W. Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, and Star-street, Shadwell, wine-merchant. [Evitt, Haydon-square, Minorities]
 Warrington, T. senior, Hart-street, Mark-lane, wine and spirit-merchant. [Cook and Hunter, Clement's-inn, New-chambers]
 Webb, J. Atford, Wiltshire, farmer. [Watts, Bath]
 Wells, T. Waterhouse, Lincoln, scrivener. [Williams, Lincoln]
 Welsh, A. Leeds, common-carrier. [Foden, Leeds]
 Were, T. Bucklersbury, and Wellington-street, Strand, London, bill-broker and stationer. [Strangeways and Co., Barnard's-inn]
 Westall, J. Rochdale, Lancashire, bookseller. [Heaton, Rochdale]
 Wheadon, J. Bath, grocer. [Hellings, Bath]
 Whitehead, M. Preston, Lancashire, innkeeper. [Blanchard and Co., Preston]
 Whitehead, J. and J. Whitehead, Denshaw, Yorkshire, merchants. [Atkinson, Manchester]
 Whitehead, J. Denshaw, Yorkshire, merchant. [Atkinson, Manchester]
 Wilkinson, J. Sheffield, wood and ivory turner. [Swindon, Sheffield]
 Willement, W. Colchester, crape and bombazine-manufacturer. [Barnard, Norwich]
 Wilde, J. Bowden, J. Gartside, T. and Z. Mavall, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. [Barlow, Oldham]
 Winstanley, W. Liverpool, shoemaker. [Avison, Liverpool]
 Wood, J. Wakefield, Yorkshire, dyer. [Heming and Baxter, Gray's-inn-place; and Folljambe and Dixon, Wakefield]
 Woolston, S. High-street, Bloomsbury, shoemaker. [Platt, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street]
 Wright, J. Eton, Buckinghamshire, coal-merchant. [Roche and Co., Charles-street, Covent-garden]

DIVIDENDS.

- ADCOCK, W. and T. Adcock, Birmingham, June 20
 Alderson, J. K. Norwich, June 8
 Allen, E. Preston, June 10
 Ambler, C. Preston, Lancashire, June 10
 Antrobus, J. Liverpool, May 23
 Ashton, S. Birmingham, May 16
 Banks, D. Stonehouse, Devonshire, May 27
 Barnard, W., Barnard, R., Barnard, T. L. and J. J. Barnard, Boston and Skirbeck-quarter, Lincolnshire, May 24 and 25
 Barnard, W. and J. J. Barnard, Boston and Skirbeck-quarter, Lincolnshire, May 18 and 19
 Barge, B. Clifford-street, Bond-st., London, May 13
 Baxter, M. Cambridge, May 17
 Biggs, H. and B. Blandford, Forum, Dorset, May 20
 Beverley, B. Barge-yard, Bucklersbury and Upper Montague-street Russel-square, London, May 13
 Billing, J. Oxford-street, London, June 10
 Blundell, M., Blundell, B. and S. Blundell, Holborn-bridge, London, May 13
 Bolt, D. H. Manchester, June 17
 Bond, E. Wallingford, Berks, June, 13
 Brooks, J. Bath, May 30
 Brown, W. Liverpool, May 24
 Brunton, J. Southwick, Durham, June 6
 Byrne, P. H. Bucklersbury, June 27
 Buchanan, J. and W. R. Ewing, Liverpool, May 26
 Butt, W. P. Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, May 13
 Chase, W. junior, Gosport, Southampton, June 7
 Chandler, J. Sandwich, Kent, May 29
 Charlton, T. Quadrant, London, May 27
 Clark, A. Jermyn-street, June 10
 Cooper, G. Tutbury-mill, Staffordshire, June 2

- Corney, J. and R. Corney, East-India-chambers, London, May 20
 Crooke, C. Burnley, June 16
 Crooke, W. Burnley, June 16
 Croose, J. Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, May 27
 Crown, J. Monkwearmouth-shore, Durham, June 3
 Culyer, J. Islington-green, May 27
 Davies, E. Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth, June 6
 Dawson, H. Leeds, May 24
 Day, J. Fenchurch-buildings, London, May 27
 De Alzedo, J. R. Bank-buildings, June 24
 Delves, C. Broughton and J. J. Garnet, Nantwich, June 15
 Dicks, J. London-street, Tottenham-court-road, London, May 20
 Dickenson, W. senior, Goodall, T. and W. Dickenson, junior, Poultry, London, May 13
 Dodson, J. and R. Beeston, June 10
 Drew, T. Exeter, June 10
 Dubois, J. F. and J. Dubois, Alderman's-walk, London, May 27
 Duncombe, J. junior, Little Queen street, Holborn, May 23
 Dunsmore, J., and J. Gardner, Broad-street, London, June 13
 Eccleston, R. Bristol, May 30
 Edmeads, R. Atkins, T., and G. Tyrrell, Maidstone, Kent, June 6
 Edmond, J. Size-lane, London, June 6
 Elen, P. Woburn, Bedfordshire, May 27
 Elgar, W. Castle-street, Holborn, London, May 30
 Evans, H. Lamb's Conduit-street, London, June 13
 Ferry, S. High-street, Shoreditch, London, May 27
 Fisher, J. Taunton, June 10
 Forster, W. Philpot-lane, London, May 30
 Franklin, R. Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 29
 Fuljames, A. V. Judd-street, Brunswick-square, London, May 13
 Funston, R. Cambridge, May 9
 Fyffe, H. M. Holborn, London, May 23
 Gallerand, J. and Ponjerard, Fenchurch-street, London, May 30
 Gardner, B. Worcester, July 17
 Gardner, R. M. Deal, Kent, May 27
 Gibson, W. Liverpool, May 23
 Gibbs, T. Devonport, Devonshire, May 31
 Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street, London, May 13
 Goodwin, J. Sheffield, June 9
 Good, W. senior, and W. Good, junior, Hythe, county of Southampton, June 3
 Gregory, T. Ealing, Middlesex, June 3
 Grosvenor, W. L. senior, Chater, E., Grosvenor, W. L. junior, and C. Rutt, Cornhill, London, June 3
 Groves, D. Norton-street, St. Mary-le-bone, London, May 13
 Hadwen, J. Liverpool, June 8
 Haldy, J. F. and W. Norcot, Castle-street, Leicester-square, London, May 27
 Hale, C. Egham, June 10
 Harrison, J. Portsmouth, June 7
 Harvey, H. S. Oxford-street, London, May 20
 Hawkes, J. Old Jewry, London, June 10
 Hawkes, J. Old Jewry, London, May 13
 Hawkins, A. Old London-road, June 10
 Higgs, W. Hodson, G. and R. Higgs, Bristol, June 5
 Higgs, W. Bristol, May 5
 Hirst, G. Manchester, May 13
 Hodson, J. Bath, June 12
 Hope, H. A. Mark lane, London and Canterbury, May 20
 Jarrit, C. Bath, May 25
 Jeffrey, W. Cock-yard, Davies-st., Hanover-square, London, June 6
 Kampf, F. High-street, Mary-le-bone, London, June 6
 Keene, S. senior, Long-Ditton, Surry, May 30
 King, T. Bermondsey, New-road, London, June 3
 King, J. Ipswich, May 22
 Lamacraft, J. Plymouth, May 30
 Leonard, R. Cheapside, London, June 6
 Lewis, D. Lampeter, Pontstephen, Cardigan, May 20
 Lewis, B. Tunbridge-wells, Kent, May 27
 Melangshed, G. Strand, London, May 27
 Miles, J. Old-street-road, London, May 5
 Moberly, W. Old Broad-street, London, May 2
 Morris, J. junior, Oxford-street, London and Chapel-place, St. Mary-le-bone, London, May 27
 Nunes, J. and Nunes, A. J. Hackney, May 30
 Nutting, J. High Holborn, London, June 6
 Ochsenbien, H. Regent-street, London, May 13
 Ogle, E. L. Clement's-lane, London, June 10
 Padgett, W. Vauxhall, grocer, June 10
 Parkes, J. Parkes J., the younger, and Parkes J. Warwick, June 3
 Pearson, C. Grosvenor-place, Southwark, May 20
 Perkins, T. Patricroft, Manchester and Bamford Mill, Derbyshire, June 19
 Phillips, M. Phillips, H. Devon-street, June 23
 Phillips, M. and Phillips H. Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street, and Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, London, April 25
 Phillips, H. Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate-street, London, May 9
 Phillips, H. R., Boreham Wood, Hertfordshire, May 27
 Powell, T. and Brown W. Liverpool, May 29
 Powell, T. Liverpool, June 14
 Powell, F. Earl-street, June 10
 Pullan, R. Leeds, Yorkshire, May 27
 Reynolds, W. Bilston, Staffordshire, June 7
 Richardson, J. Reigate, June 13
 Rickards, J. Newmarket, Suffolk, May 10
 Ridgway, J. Macclesfield, Cheshire, June 7
 Robinson, E. Brainley, Yorkshire, May 24
 Robinson, H. T. Gunn-street, Old Artillery-ground, London, May 27
 Robinson, R. Saracen's-head, Friday-street, London, June 6
 Roby T. Tamworth, June 10
 Sargent, G. F. Marlborough-place, Great Peter-street, Westminster, May 20
 Seward, R. Bullo Pill, Gloucestershire, May 30
 Sheaf, C. Harvington-mill, Worcestershire, May 19
 Sherwin, J. Burslem, Staffordshire, May 23
 Shew, J. Theobald's-road, London, June 17
 Sidwell, S. Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire, June 1
 Sissons, J. Lombard-street, London, May 16
 Sotheby, S. Wellington-street, Strand, London, May 16
 Stokes, G. Oldswinford, Worcestershire, May 27
 Stevens, J. Lime-street, London, May 23
 Sparks, J. M. Mount-street, Whitechapel, London, May 13
 Sykes, T. Bath Easton, Somersetshire, May 13
 Symonds, N. W. Crutched-friars, London, June 3
 Tanner D. Monmouth, May 13
 Thomas J. Leicester, May 23
 Thompson L. Birmingham, June 16
 Till, C. Taunton, Somersetshire, May 27
 Timbrell A. Old Souh Sea House, and Southampton-row, Russell-square, London, May 9
 Trail, A. Hanover-street, Hanover-square, London, May 20
 Turin, R. Birmingham, May 31
 Wakeford, J. W. Bolton-le-Moors, May 26
 Walsh, J. Norwich, May 23
 Warner, W. jun. North Walsham, Norfolk, June 9
 Watt, G. T. Old-street, St. Luke's, London, May 23
 Weissenborn, E. A. and Harriet, Upper Holloway, June 13
 Wells, J. and Onyon, W. Bishopsgate-street Without, June 10
 West, W. Trowbridge, Wiltshire, May 30
 Wharton, R. Little Crossby, Lancashire, May 24
 Wilkins, W. Ashby-de-la-Touch, Leicestershire, June 7
 Wilson, J. Leeds, June 10
 Wise, S. and Wise, C. Maidstone, Kent, May 20
 Wood, G. Manchester
 Woods, J. and Williams, H. Hastings, May 30
 Wools, J. and C. Winchester, June 15
 Wroots, R. and Goldie, J. Great Tichfield-street, London, July 8

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. F. W. Blomberg, D.D., to be Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty.—The Rev. J. Hook, LL.D. to the Vicarage of Stone, Worcester, and to the Vicarage of Broomsgrove.—The Rev. J. Davis, LL.B., to the perpetual and augmented Curacy of Ashwick.—The Rev. J. Randall, B.A., to the Vicarage of Lyonshall, Herefordshire.—The Rev. T. R. Gleaddon, to the Rectory of Frodesley, Salop.—The Rev. M. M. Preston, M.A., to the Vicarage of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire.—The Rev. W. Thompson, to the perpetual Curacy of Halstock, Dorset.—The Rev.

W. Spry, M.A., to the Rectory of Boutsfleming.—The Rev. W. Williamson, to the Vicarage of Slip-ton, Northampton.—The Rev. T. Gell, to the Rectory of Preston Baggot, Warwickshire.—The Rev. H. S. Plumtree, to the perpetual Curacy of East Stonehouse, Devon.—The Rev. H. G. Lonsdale, to the rectory of Bolton-by-Rotland, Yorkshire.—The Rev. E. Gray, to the Vicarage of Kirkby Moor-side, Yorkshire.—The Rev. T. Simpson, to the Living of Walesby, Notts.—The Rev. E. T. Richards, to the Rectory of Farlington, Hants.—The Rev. C

W. Eyre, M.A., to the Rectory of Carlton-in-Lindrick, near Worksop—The Rev. J. Bull, D.D., to the Rectory of Lezant, Cornwall—The Rev. G. Barnes, D.D., to the Rectory of Sewton, Devon—The Rev. T. L. Cursham, D.C.L., to the Living of Blackwell, Derby—The H. U. Tighe, M.A., to be Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Clanricarde—The Rev. Dr. Pott, to the Chancellorship and Canonry of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury—The Rev. W. Digby, M.A., to the vicarage of Wichenford—The Rev. T. H. Biggs, to the Rectory of Whitborne, Hereford—The Hon. and Rev. F. Powis, to the Rectory of Achurch, with the Vicarage of Lillford annexed—The Rev. S. G. Comyn, to the Vicar-

age of Rondham, Hertfordshire—The Rev. R. W. Smith to the Rectory of Leonard, Devon—The Rev. W. T. Williams, to the Rectory of Lainston, Hants.—The Rev. B. Maddox, to the Benefice of Trinity Church, Huddersfield—The Rev. I. Thickers, to the Vicarage of Fillongley, Warwick—The Rev. W. B. Whitehead, to the Vicarage of Timberscombe, Somerset—The Rev. J. L. Harris, M.A., to the perpetual Cure of Plymstock, Devon—The Rev. W. H. Mogridge, M.A., to the perpetual Curacy of Wick—The Rev. Dr. Bull, to the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple—The Rev. J. Sheepshanks, to the Archdeaconry of Cornwall.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY.

April 21. A grand fancy dress ball was given at the King's Theatre, for the benefit of the Spanish and Italian refugees, which was most numerous attended, the sum of 2,500 pounds was netted.

22.—A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the friends and subscribers to the Royal Westminster Infirmary for the cure of diseases of the eye, took place at the Thatched House. The Report stated that the increasing application of patients rendered an increase of the establishment necessary. Of the 5,000 pounds required for the erection of the edifice, 2,500 pounds had already been subscribed. The Treasury had expressed their willingness to grant some of the Crown Lands to make the intended improvements.

The friends of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, dined at Freemasons' Hall; about 150 gentlemen attended; the Earl of Liverpool in the chair; the subscriptions received in the course of the evening amounted to nearly 900 pounds.

29.—The sixteenth anniversary meeting of the Somersetshire Society was celebrated at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street.

May 1.—The exhibition at the Royal Academy was opened to the public.

2.—A very numerous meeting was held at the City of London for the purpose of raising subscriptions to relieve the distress in Lancashire: a committee was formed and most liberal subscriptions made.

3.—The British and Foreign Bible Society held their twenty-second anniversary meeting at Freemasons' Hall.

The annual receipts of the Bible Societies have fallen off during the last year to the extent of 10,000 pounds.

5.—The Duke of Devonshire took leave of His Majesty, previous to his departure on his Embassy to Russia.

6.—The London Hibernian Society held its twentieth anniversary at Freemasons' Hall, Lord Gambier in the chair.

8.—The Court of Common Council voted 1,000 pounds to the relief of the distressed manufacturers.

The anniversary of the Naval and Military Bible Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern.

By official returns we find, that within the last twelve months there were imported from our North American Colonies 86,000 qrs. of wheat; and 11,800 cwt. of wheat, meal, and flour. The foreign wheat now in bond is 269,324 qrs. and of wheat-flour 64,567 cwt., the great bulk of which was warehoused in the years 1824-5.

11.—The thirty-seventh anniversary of the Literary Fund Society, was held at Freemasons' Tavern. From the Report of the Society it appeared that the affairs of the institution are in the most prosperous condition; during the last year the sum of 1,668

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pounds, nine shillings and six-pence, including stock purchased, had been paid away upon application for relief. Several additional subscriptions were announced by the Secretary, among which was a munificent donation from His Majesty, of 210 pounds.

12.—A grand fancy dress ball was given at Covent Garden Theatre, for the benefit of the Spital Fields weavers, the net proceeds of which, after paying all expenses, amounted to 3,000 pounds.

13.—The Gazette contains dispatches from Brigadier-General Willoughby, with the official details of a peace concluded with the Burmese, the preliminaries were signed on the 3d of January.

Notice is given that the London Gazette will be published on Friday, the 30th of June ensuing, and will henceforward be published on Fridays instead of Saturdays in every week.

The King has already bestowed the following sums on the distressed workmen in different places, viz. Spitalfields, 2,000 pounds; Macclesfield, 1,000 pounds; Blackburn, 1,000 pounds; Rochdale, 500; Lower Durwan 100 pounds; Thornton, 100 pounds; and further sums to the amount of 2,500 pounds; making in all 7,200 pounds.

The bank of the Paddington Canal, under which a new sewer had been constructed, gave way, but has since been restored.

The Duke of Northumberland has given 500 pounds towards the expense of building a church at Hounslow.

Intelligence arrived of the total destruction by fire of the Hon. East-India Company's ship the Royal George, Capt. Simmins, on the 24th December last, at China. None of the cargo was saved; but no lives were lost. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Royal assent has been given to the bill for building a new prison instead of the present Bridewell in Tothill Fields.

19.—The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress celebrated their anniversary meeting at the City of London Tavern. The Report stated that the Directors have been enabled to afford temporary relief to 19,673 foreigners of different nations, and to grant annual pensions to sixty individuals, most of whom were of the age of eighty and ninety years. The subscription list amounted to 711 pounds.

The new avenue, opposite St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, is now opened to the public.

MARRIAGES.

Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart., to the Hon. Ann Liddell—K. W. Horlock, esq., of Box, Gloucestershire, to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Maxwell—J. Phillips, esq., of Bryanwyn, to Lucy, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Burr, of Portland Place—J. J. Horlock, esq., to Miss Boode, daughter of A. C. Boode,

esq., of Bryanston Square—At Marylebone, the Rev. J. D. Wingfield, to Ann, daughter of Sir J. W. Smith, bart., of Down House, Dorset—W. H. Lloyd, esq., to Mary, daughter of G. Whitlocke, esq., of Seymour Place, Portman Square—At London, J. Macdonald, M.P., to Anne, daughter of the Rev. J. S. Ogle, of Kirkley Hall, Northumberland—C. Peers, esq., of Chislehampton Lodge, Oxfordshire, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. R. Lowth, of Grove House, Chiswick—The Rev. C. H. Townsend, to Eliza, daughter of Colonel Norcott, K.C.B.—Robt. Bell, esq., to Miss Elizabeth Raffey—J. Phipps, esq., of Leamington, to Harriet, daughter to the late M. Wise, esq.—The Rev. C. H. Wybergh, M.A. to Ann Maria Minshull—Rev. T. Naylor, to Dora, daughter of Sir G. Naylor, Garter King of Arms—W. A. South, esq., to Matilda, daughter of E. Evans, esq.—At Chelsea, the Rev. J. Cotterill, M.A. to Ann, daughter of the late Rev. E. Hare, B.D., of Dorking Hall—Capt. Chichester, to Miss Constable, daughter of Sir T. Constable, bart.—H. Cox, esq., to Rebecca, daughter of the late Mr. W. Paull, of Melksham—The Hon. and Rev. E. Pellew, to Mary, daughter of the late Dr. Winthrop—A. Copeland, esq., to Maria, daughter of the late G. Garland, esq., of Stone, Wimborne—J. Millar, esq., to Mary, daughter of S. Smith, esq., of Hitchen, Herts—J. Mullins, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late C. Harford, esq.—At Kensington, W. H. Hull, esq., to Jane, daughter of the late Major Torriano—At Kirkby, Ireth, J. Escon, esq., to Miss Jane Newton—At Richmond, H. C. Amiel, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Collins, esq.—At Chelsea, P. C. Shadwell, esq., to Maria, daughter of Capt. H. Cavendish—J. Stroud, esq., of Denmark Hill, to Mary, daughter of C. Nancolas, esq.—C. R. Parker, esq., to Miss Murray—S. H. Williams, esq., of Woodlands, to Mary Powell—D. Lewis, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of T. Woodward, esq.—W. Hughes, esq., to Matilda, daughter of S. Bennett, esq.—C. C. Dormer, esq., to Frances, daughter of W. Strickland, esq., of Flamborough—W. Vale, esq., to Hannah, daughter of T. Bond, esq.—J. Doon, esq., of Norwood, to Margaret, daughter of F. W. Arkinstall, esq.—J. Fenning, esq., to Mrs. Milsted—At Croydon, J. K. Gilliat, esq., to Mary, daughter of R. Saunders, esq.—T. R. Williams, esq., of Newport, North America, to Miss Smith, of London—B. Pearse, esq., to Harriet, daughter of Sir R. Williams, bart.—A. Boetfour, esq., to Mrs. Stephens—At Kingston, E. Morrison, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of R. Carter, esq.—A. Tudor, esq., to Mary, daughter of the late A. Thynne, esq., M.D.—P. Atkinson, esq., of York, to Miss Goodall, daughter of the late T. Goodall, esq., of Birmingham—The Chevalier de Pambour, to Harriet, daughter of I. F. Atlee, esq., of Wandsworth—J. Ram, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. R. W. Adye—T. W. Rundall, esq., to Jane, widow of the late Dr. Haworth—P. Jones, esq., to Sarah, daughter of the late J. Fergusson, esq.—Capt. F. Langley, to Mrs. Curtis, widow of the late T. Curtis, esq.—T. Nixon, esq., to Fanny, co-heiress of the late Sir J. Allin—G. J. Harris, esq., of Llanunwas, to Cecilia, daughter of C. Phillips, esq.—J. Pepper, esq., of Southampton, to Miss Howard—B. R. Rutland, esq., to Caroline, daughter of J. Peart, esq.—John, son of J. Butteel, esq., of Fleet, Devon, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl Grey.

DEATHS.

90, The Dowager Viscountess Sydney—64, The Hon. Augustus Phipps—78, Mrs. Caroline Hardinge—61, Mrs. Eliza R. Bishopp, the widow of the late H. Bishopp, esq.—Lord C. Bentinck—15, H. A.

thelston, son of the late R. Bateman, esq., of Wheat Hill, near Derby—86, Hannah, relict of Viscount Cremorne—75, J. Craig, esq.—Hon. Mrs. Boyd—W. Goodwin, esq.—13, Charles, son of Sir C. Lemon, bart., of Cancelew, Cornwall—74, Sir W. Leighton, knt.—At Turnham-Green, T. Stephenson, esq.—The Rev. C. Dewell, of Malmsbury—53, J. Cherry, esq., of Dalston—At Tottenham, Mrs. Aubert, wife of J. D. Aubert, esq.—35, E. Turner, the celebrated pugilist—67, J. Lance, esq.—54, Mrs. Rowson, of Camberwell—63, G. Dawne, esq.—71, Mrs. Pitt—9, Elizabeth, daughter of A. Wigam, esq.—Mrs. Ross, relict of the late W. Ross, esq.—Lieut. R. F. Atkins, R.N.—82, T. Hattem, esq.—67, Rev. R. Hardy, D.D.—The Rev. S. T. Wylde—At Richmond, 63, Mrs. Doughty—74, Mrs. Dorothy Wood—Jane, the wife of J. Montgomery, esq.—J. W. Steers, esq.—35, J. T. Lloyd, esq.—Hannah, widow of the late W. Ross, esq.—At Finchley, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston—83, G. Barrett, esq.—76, Mrs. Ross—Lord M. Drummond—R. D. Roadley, esq.—24, A. Barber, esq., M.A.—25, Caroline, daughter of R. Keymer, esq.,—At Camberwell, 83, W. Rough, esq.—84, The Rev. N. Corsellis—79, The Right Hon. Sir A. McDonald, bart.—The Lady Mary A. Primrose, daughter of the Earl of Roseberry—73, Mrs. Nettlethorpe, relict of the late G. Nettlethorpe, esq.—The Countess Bentinck—At Abbotsford, Lady Scott—15, Louisa, twin daughter of Lady C. Crofton—72, The Rev. F. Cumming, M.A.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

In Paris, E. Wakefield, esq., to Frances, daughter of the Rev. D. Davies, D.D.; Le Marquis de Blas, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, to Maria, daughter of the Hon. W. Bingham—At Munich, C. H. Hall, esq., to Maria Leopoldine, Baroness de Welchs a la Glon—At Naples, Sir C. Barrard, bart., to Louisa, daughter of Sir H. Lushington, bart.—At Bombay, N. Corsellis, esq., to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. R. Ingram—At Zilla Larum, G. Tayler, esq., to Harriett, daughter of H. Hill, esq.—At Coel, Bengal, D. A. Mackay, esq., to Agnes, daughter of W. Spottiswoode, esq., of Clayquat, Perthshire—At Malta, T. A. Shom, esq., R.A., to Margaret, daughter of the late General Ross—At Bombay, Capt. Law, to Fanny, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Wilson—At Paris, H. Harvey, esq., of St. Andries, Somersetshire, to Agnes, daughter of A. Ramsay, esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, the Right Hon. Lady Susan Douglas; Madame de Bardelin; 26, The Hon. H. D. Shore—At Meerut, East-Indies, 27, W. Taylor—At Bombay, 22, Lieut. J. Whitaker—At Calcutta, J. R. Knight, esq.—At Calcutta, Mary, the wife of Capt. Pickard—At Bombay, 43, Capt. G. Challon—At Calcutta, 28, Lieut. H. M. Elliott—At Bellary, 18, Ensign J. O'Halloran—At Rangoon, Capt. Alexander, R. N.; F. Dillon, esq., R. N.; T. Mure, esq.—At Sumatra, 43, Capt. Bridges—At Hyderabad, F. Kelso, esq.; 17, J. H. Cooper—At sea, Col. Morrison—At Ahmednagger, Lieut. J. Majoribanks; Lieut.-Col. W. Baker—At Chittagong, Capt. R. B. Ferguson—At Jamaica, 21, F. G. Downman—At Sierra Leone, Capt. W. Ross—At the Hague, 23, S. O. Wood, esq.—At the Hay, S. P. Beavan, esq.—At Avignon, 26, The Hon. H. D. Shore—At Sierra Leone, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Turner—At Halifax, 72, the Rev. W. Ackroyd—Vere, son of Lieut.-Gen. Fane, K.G.C.B., of H.M.'s Ship which was lost off Hydra—At Hamburg, 64, A. Schuback, esq.—At Masulipatam, Ensign J. W. Gordon—At Bolognesur-mer, 77, W. Tringham, esq.

MONTHLY PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

WITH THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The coach, established on the Stockton and Darlington railway, carried, lately on one day, 158 passengers; the whole of whom were drawn by two horses. A new coach has been launched, more comfortably fitted up than the former one. The inside fare is 1s. 6d. in the new coach, or 1s. in the other.

A meeting of the inhabitants on Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was held on Friday the 5th of May, to consider "the distressed state of the manufacturing districts near Manchester, and afford them such relief as may be considered expedient," at which a committee was appointed to carry this desirable object into effect.

Married.] At Stockton-on-Tees, the Rev. J. M. Colson, of Piddlehinton, to Julia, daughter of the late A Story, esq., of Newbottle.

Died.] At Alnwick, 80, Dorothy, relict of the late T. Bell, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The foundation stone of the new Western Pier at Whitehaven, was laid on Saturday the 6th of May, with the assistance of a diving bell, in which two or three gentlemen descended, who, when at the bottom of the sea, discussed the merits of a bottle of wine in drinking success to the undertaking.

Married.] At Kendal, the Rev. W. W. Jabett, to Mary, daughter of — Tatham, esq.—At Wigton, J. Nicholson, esq., of Keswick, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Westmorland, esq.—At Carlisle, Sir G. G. Aylmer, bart., to Maria, daughter of the late Col. J. Hodson.

YORKSHIRE.

The friends of the Leeds Infirmary, have subscribed in shares of £25 each, for one fourth of the deficiency of funds for the erection of a concert room at York, on condition of receiving five per cent. interest till the principal can be paid, and an equal share of the profits of future performances at the musical festival.

Married.] At York, the Rev. J. Horner, M.A., to Sophia, daughter of J. Hall, esq., of Farlington—At Seaton, E. Price, esq., of New Park, near Axminster, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late R. Michel, esq., of Sangpor—At Kirk Ella, R. Brandt, esq., to Margaret, daughter of the late M. Dobson, esq.—At Northallerton, Major H. Booth, to Marianne, daughter of J. Moukhouse, esq., of Romanby—At Huddersfield, W. Turnbull, esq., M.D., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late T. Nelson, esq.

Died.] At York, 68, J. Roper, esq.; 27, Eliza, wife of S. Atkinson, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

In the House of Commons, on Friday the 5th of May, the Birmingham and Liverpool Rail Road bill was, on the motion of Mr. Lawley, withdrawn for the present session, with an intimation that the application would certainly be renewed in the next. The Manchester and Liverpool Railway bill passed the House of Lords on Monday the 9th, and has since received the royal assent.

A female ringed snake was killed lately in the gardens at Woodford Park, near Blackburn. It measured five feet two inches in length; upwards of forty eggs were extracted from the reptile.

The amount of customs and excise receipts at Liverpool, in the last quarter, presents a diminution of £70,000, as compared with the same quarter last year, but the loss to the revenue in the reduction of one shilling per pound duty on tobacco is alone, in the late quarter, very short of this sum, so that the receipts at this port exhibit a very trifling diminution of the customs and excise.

The amount of duty paid to government, by five of the principal calico printers in Lancashire, for the six weeks ending the 5th of April 1825, was £19,355;

and for the same period in 1826 £12,006, making a deficiency of £7,259.

Most alarming riots have taken place among the weavers at Blackburn, and the neighbouring manufacturing towns, occasioned by want of employ.

Married.] At Liverpool, T. W. Rathbone, esq., to Lucy, daughter of E. Pearson, esq.—At Ormskirk, — Ellis, esq., to Mary, daughter of H. Wright, esq.

Died.] Alice, relict of the late R. Alsop, esq., of Litchfield-hall, Blackley—At Ardwick, T. Walton, esq.

CHESHIRE.

His Majesty has made a most liberal donation of £1,000 for the relief of the distressed poor of Macclesfield.

Married.] At Malpas, R. Harvy, esq., of Ireland, to Maria, daughter of J. Vaughan, esq.—At Stockport, J. Peers, esq., of Plasnewydd, to Caroline, daughter of the late J. Beevor, esq.—M. Pickford, esq., of Manchester, to the daughter of E. Johnson, esq.—At Cheadle, G. Peel, esq., to Frances, daughter of J. Chapman, esq.

Died.] Mrs. L. W. Boode; — Bevin, esq.; the Rev. J. Turner, M.A.; 46, J. Baxter, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

The cattle fairs which have long been held in the neighbourhood of the Friar Gate, Derby, the best and most open entrance to the town, are, for the future, to be held in the Morledge and Siddals Lane, which, on account of the roads recently made to that part of the town, will afford every facility desired by dealers and farmers.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Chesterfield was held on Tuesday the 2d of May, for the purpose of devising some mode of co-operating with the benevolent exertions now making in London and elsewhere for the relief of the manufacturing districts, and a liberal subscription commenced.

On Monday the 1st May two men in the employment of Messrs. E. Smith and Co., Chesterfield Iron Works, who had that day completed a service of fifty years, were treated by their masters with a substantial supper, along with nine others, who have all been in the service of the same firm upwards of forty years. The sum of the ages of these veterans is 759 years, being an average of sixty-nine each; and the total number of years they have served Messrs. Smith and Co. is 518, being an average of forty-seven years for each.

Died.] At Chesterfield, 72, J. Crofts, gent.; 43, J. Ratcliffe; Eleanor, daughter of the late W. Turbatt, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Southwell, C. Cooke, esq., of Salford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late — Maltby, esq.

Died.] At Carlton, the Rev. R. P. Goodenough, M.A.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] 63, Rev. W. Gray, M.A.; Rev. R. Wright—At Belchford, the Rev. F. Bedford.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A meeting of deputies from the different trades in Leicester was held lately in Leicester, and addresses unanimously resolved on to the clergy and landed proprietors, requesting them to step forward for the relief of the poor by exerting their interest for the repeal of the corn laws.

A great improvement has lately been made on the Loughborough canal, which has given employment to numbers of the labouring class in that neighbourhood for some months, and obviated the difficulty of facing Kegworth Bridge, which, in time of high water, was always dangerous, and, to narrow boats, nearly impassable.

Near 4,000 persons were present at a meeting, held in the Infirmary Square near Leicester, and a peti-

tion to the king, against the corn laws, unanimously agreed.

At another meeting, a "Remonstrance" was agreed to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, "on the present critical, desperate, and destitute state of the country."

Died.] 77, Sarah, relict of the late J. Clarke, esq.—At Loughborough, 67, R. Hardy, D.D.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] W. T. Copeland, esq., to Sarah, daughter of J. Yates, esq., of Shelton—At Tixall, Miss Constable, daughter of the late Sir T. Constable, bart., to Capt. Chichester—W. W. Woodward, esq., of Pershore, to Laura, daughter of J. Hawkes, esq., of Norton-hall.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, the Right Rev. Dr. Milner; 45, the Rev. C. B. Compson—At Leek, Elizabeth, the wife of C. Flint, esq.—At Litchfield, 71, W. Mott, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, W. Hanes, esq., to Jane, daughter of the late J. Bushby, esq.

Died.] At Birmingham, 100, Mrs. Sneath—At Kenilworth, W. Steele, esq.; 83, C. B. Adderley, esq.—At Stratford-on-Avon, Barbara, daughter of J. Collet, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Oswestry, J. Powell, of Preesgwaen, esq., to Miss Faulder.

Died.] At Morton Corbet, 22, J. Hargreaves, esq.; Ann, widow of J. Wingfield, esq.—At Oswestry, Frances, daughter of the late W. Yates, esq., M.D.; E. Haslewood, esq.

WORCESTER.

The parishioners and visitors of Great Malvern have presented the Rev. Dr. Owen with two silver salvers, weighing nearly 400 ounces, value about 200 guineas.

A short time since, a fox with five cubs were taken at Abbotts Morton, and confined in a cottage, the old one escaped; but such was her affection for her young ones, that, on the following morning, she returned, and is now so tame that she will suffer the cubs to be handled.

Married.] Rev. T. Warren, to Ann, relict of Sargeant Hornblower, esq.—At Stoke Prior, the Rev. R. George, LL.B., to Miss Elizabeth Millichap—J. Blake, esq., to Lydia, daughter of J. Howarth, esq., of Kidderminster.

Died.] At Elborey Cottage, the Rev. J. Price; 63, Rev. J. Graham, B.D.—At Moor Green, 91, T. Russel, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A requisition, numerous and respectfully signed, has been addressed to the gentlemen of property in this county, praying them to take into consideration the great difficulties to which every branch of its agriculture and commerce is exposed, from the want of a banking establishment in the city of Hertford, and expressing a decided opinion, that a firm, composed of men of known property and respectability, would command the confidence of the public as well as insure reasonable profits to the partners.

The Ross Horticultural Society held their first meeting for the present year on Wednesday the 3d of May. The show-room was opened a little after two o'clock, and presented a most magnificent and pleasing appearance.

Died.] Joanna, daughter of the late Rev. J. Roberts, D.D.; 51, Sarah, wife of H. Langley, esq.; 63, Rev. J. Graham, B.D.; the lady of J. Meredith, esq.—At Rothwas-park, 67, C. Bodenham, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A gentleman at Gloucester has tried an experiment on his trees, which is very likely to succeed and deserves to be known. Previous to their budding out, the wood was washed over with linseed oil, applied with a common painting brush. This appears to have rendered them completely impervious to frost, and they seem likely to bear an abundance of fruit.

The Hol Bridge and Tewkesbury Severn Bridge

Bills passed the House of Commons on Monday April 24.

A short time since a vault was opened in the Abbey Church Tewkesbury, supposed to contain the bodies of the Duke of Clarence (brother of Richard the Third) and his consort.

The Society of Florists held their anniversary meeting at the Montague Tavern Bristol, at which a profusion of beautiful flowers were exhibited, and the usual prizes adjudged.

Land, which was purchased at five pounds an acre at Cheltenham, in the time of Charles II., is now selling at the rate of 1,000 guineas per acre.

The Bristol and Bath Rail-road Company has been dissolved by mutual consent, and a balance of £20 remaining, after returning 18s. 6d. per share, voted to be applied in aid of the distressed weavers in the North of England.

The Tewkesbury and Severn Bridge, and the roads connected therewith, were opened to the public on Friday the 6th May. The upper Lode Ferry is, consequently, entirely disused.

At a numerous and respectable meeting held at Gloucester lately an association was formed as an auxiliary to the Irish Society of London, and the sum of £37 7s. 7d. collected in aid of the funds of that institution.

Gloucester Magdalen Asylum.—The fifth annual report of this benevolent institution was delivered at the asylum on Friday. It affords additional proof that such an institution was much needed, that it holds out a most desirable temporary refuge for the wretched victims of vice and deception, and that it deserves the continued support and enlarged liberality of our fellow-citizens and of the country at large. The funds, we regret to notice, have somewhat declined this year: for this, as well as for every other charity whose weekly disbursements are considerable, the regular payment of annual subscriptions is very important. On the return of every anniversary we shall gladly report the increase of its means of doing good, and that many more unfortunate females will be reclaimed from the path of death, and restored to those pleasures and privileges of respectable society, which they have so awfully forfeited.

Married.] At Panteague, the Rev. D. Jones, to Anna, daughter of the late W. George, esq.—J. J. Horlock, esq., to Phoebe, daughter of A. C. Boode, esq., of London—P. B. Cooke, esq., to Caroline, daughter of the late W. Bishop, esq.—At Wotton-under-Edge, J. Lloyd, esq., to Mary, daughter of O. Yeates, esq.

Died.] 79, E. Powel, esq.—At Cheltenham, W. Nettleship, esq.; Ann, wife of J. K. Hill, esq.; P. Goodsall, esq.; Rev. A. Keck—At Chalford, Capt. Edward—At Clifton, Mary, daughter of G. H. Wolaston, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

By the Report of the Deddington and Chipping Norton District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, it appears that 128 bibles, 271 testaments, 1,134 prayer-books, 356 bound books of devotion, &c., besides tracts, were sold from the depositories of that Committee in the year 1825; and that £175 were transmitted to the parent society for books, thirty-four pounds towards the general designs, and ten guineas to the fund for the support of native schools in India.

A new peal of eight bells, cast by Mr. Rudhall of Gloucester, was opened at Chipping Norton on Monday the 9th of May.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

The trustees of Beaconsfield and Stokenchurch have determined to adopt Mr. McIntosh's plan for taking down the summit of the hill, and diverting the road at White-hill, which, when completed, will afford the public a very great advantage. The present turnpike-gate is to be removed about half a

mile lower down, and the road to be kept watered during the summer.

A Horticultural Society is forming at Buckingham and its vicinity, to encourage the growth of fruits and flowers, by granting prizes to the most successful cultivators.

The inhabitants of Windsor and its vicinity have subscribed most liberally to assist in alleviating the sufferings of the manufacturing classes.

Married.] At Reading, F. H. Buckeridge, esq., to Mary, daughter of the late J. Bockett, esq., of Southcot-lodge—At Reading, R. M. Deane, esq., to Harriett, daughter of the Rev. B. Hutchinson, of Burton Yorkshire—At Newbury, —Carter esq., of Speenhamland, to Miss Goodwin—Rev. J. Barnwell, of Tarring, Sussex, to Amelia, daughter of the Rev. N. Goodall, of Dinton-hall—F. Graham, esq., to Harriet, daughter of the late J. Jordan, esq., of Gosport.

Died.] At Old Windsor, Capt. A. Edwards—At Knowlhill, T. Treble, esq.—At Great Marlow, 73, Mary, relict of the late J. Deane, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

May the 10th, a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Alban's and its vicinity was held at the Town-hall, to consider the distressed situation of the manufacturers, and to enter into a subscription for their relief; between sixty and seventy pounds were subscribed in the room, and a committee appointed for promoting the objects of the meeting.

Panshager oak is the finest at this time in the kingdom; it is growing on Earl Cowper's ground, in Hertfordshire. Its contents in 1719 were 315 feet, in 1805 810 feet, in 1814 984 feet, or nineteen loads thirty-four feet. It is sound in every part and very straight.

Married.] F. Allen, esq., of Lincoln's-inn Fields, to Charlotte, daughter of the late B. Mason, esq.—At Watford, T. T. Clarke, esq., to Jane, daughter of the Hon. Rev. W. Capel.

Died.] At Hertford, the lady of T. Spence, esq.—At Bletsoe, Mrs. Lydett—At Potten, 64, the Rev. —Coulthurst—At Henlow, W. H. Still, esq.; the Rev. F. Cumming, M.A.

NORTHAMPTON.

A respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Peterborough was holden on the 4th May, at which the Lord Bishop of the diocese presided, when a very liberal subscription was entered into for the relief of the distressed manufacturers.

A meeting was held in the Townhall, Northampton, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the distressed manufacturers of that town.

Died.] At Fotheringay, Mary, daughter of the Rev. R. Lenton—At Northampton, 51, W. W. Andrews, esq.; the lady of the Rev. —Layton.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society held a shew for cucumbers, strawberries, auriculars, polyanthus, hyacinths, and Narcissuses, at the Town-hall, on Friday the 21st of April.

At a congregation lately held at the University of Cambridge, a grace passed the Senate, to grant Mr. Goussell, French Teacher in that University, the sum of forty pounds annually, in consideration of his long and meritorious services.

Married.] At Ely, J. Nipan, esq., to Miss Cole.

Died.] At Mary Cray, T. Morgan, esq.

NORFOLK.

A Savings Bank has lately been established at East Dereham, and a number of deposits have already been received.

The bill for constructing the bridge and embankment across Sutton Washway has been carried without opposition through the House of Commons. It is intended to apply for another bill for improving the drainage of South Level, and for the extension of Kinderley's Cut to Crab-hall.

The executor of the late Wm. Taylor, esq., of Dereham, has paid to the treasurer of the Norwich hospital and school for indigent blind the sum of fifty pounds free of duty, as a legacy to the said charity.

A handsome painted window, the subject of which is the transfiguration, from a picture of Julio Romano, was displayed to public view on Sunday the first of May in the large east window of Norwich Cathedral. It was executed by Mr. Zobel.

Married.] At Fring, B. Paul, esq., M.R.C.S., to Anne, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bacon—At Yarmouth, William, son of J. Hamilton, esq., to Mary, daughter of the Rev. G. Lucas—At East Dereham, W. Missen, esq., to Sarah, daughter of Mr. J. Dunn—Rev. J. Cotterill, M.A., to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. E. Hare, B.D., of Docking-hall.

Died.] At Norwich, 90, Mrs. Scoot, relict of the late Rev. N. Scott—At Downham Market, 74, Mrs. Martin, relict of the late J. Martin, esq.—47, P. Bell, esq., of Shouldham-thorpe—77, C. Laton, esq., of Drayton—Mrs. Forster, of North Walsham, relict of the late C. Forster, esq., of Aylysham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Edwardston, W. Fowke, esq., of Chelsworth, to Mrs. Waring.

Died.] At Beccles, the lady of G. Berwick, esq.—At Bulmer, 52, Rebecca, wife of D. Badham, esq.—At Brandon, 70, J. R. Burch, esq.—At Great Blackenham, J. Bridge, esq.—At Ipswich, 76, D. Pitcairn, esq.—At Whitton, 34, the Rev. J. M. Bolton—At Brockley, 73, H. Braddock, esq.; —Smith, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Leyton, Robt., son of T. Old, esq., to M. W., daughter of B. Nind, esq.—At Colchester, the Rev. T. Newman, to Mary, daughter of the late R. Mills, esq.; the Rev. E. Page, to the daughter of Major Covell; J. Marsh, esq., of Woodside, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late A. M. Barlow, esq.; G. D. H. Vaizey, esq., to Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Savill.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Round, widow of the late Rev. J. Round; 66, J. C. Tabor, esq.—At Sewardstone, Eleanor, wife of W. K. Thomas, esq.; 83, W. H. Micklefield, esq., of West Tilbury; 83, the Rev. N. Corsellis, of Wivenhoe; 84, E. Betts, esq., of Dedham—At Witham, 78, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot—At Bulmer, Rebecca, wife of D. Badham, esq.

KENT.

A singular circumstance occurred a short time since at a farm-yard in the vicinity of Ashford. A game cock took offence at a goose, and, while engaged in incubation, attacked her with great fury, pecked out one of her eyes, and destroyed her eggs. The gander flew to the assistance of his mate, seized the cock, dragged him into the pond, where he ducked him repeatedly, and finally drowned him.

Married.] At Chislehurst, R. Norman, esq., to Emma, daughter of G. Stone, esq.

Died.] At Kennall-house, 74, Sir W. Leighton, knt.—At Lewisham, 71, Jane, relict of the late R. Leach, esq.—At Finchcocks, 73, R. Springett, esq.—At Dartford, W. Bugden, esq.

SUSSEX.

A committee has been appointed, in the town of Brighton, to collect subscriptions in aid of the distressed manufacturers in Lancashire, by whose zeal and exertions a considerable sum has already been collected, and remitted to the central committee in London.

Married.] At Torrington, Capt. Colby, R.N., to Mary, daughter of J. Palmer, esq.—At West Tarring, Rev. J. Barnwell, to Emelia, daughter of the Rev. W. Goodall, of Dinton-hall Bucks.

Died.] At Worthing, Julia, daughter of F. Robertson, esq., of Kingston-upon-Thames—At Rye, 73, D. Slade, esq.—At Brighton, Georgiana, wife of J. Chamier, esq.

HANTS.

The markets of Romsey are for the future to be held on Thursdays instead of Saturdays.

On Friday, April 21, the first annual meeting of the Winchester Auxiliary Tract Society was held. The report stated that this society distributed during the last year, 4095 tracts.

Mr. Fleming, M.P. for the county of Southampton, has presented the town with a handsome carriage for the fine old brass eighteen-pounder cannon, which was a gift to the town from Henry the Eighth. On one axletree are the arms of the town in relief, and on the other a suitable inscription.

A public meeting for promoting a subscription for the suffering manufacturers of Lancashire, took place at Southampton on Monday the 1st of May, nearly £200 were immediately subscribed.

The bill for making the new road from Farnham to Petersfield has received the royal assent.

Married.] At Niton, Isle of Wight, the Rev. J. James, to Charlotte, daughter of the late T. Walker, esq., of Ongar, Essex.—At Southampton, Rear Admiral A. P. Hollis, to Harriet, daughter of J. Crabb, esq.—Rev. F. North, to Harriet, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Wade.—At Portsea, D. G. Meadows, M.D. to Eliza, daughter of Capt. Cox.

Died.] At Winchester, B. W. Whitelocke, esq.; Rev. T. Price.—At Southampton, Mary, the wife of the Rev. T. Layton.—At Bramdean, 77, C. Hodges, esq.—At Havant, J. Casweller, esq.—At Fareham, G. Purvis, esq.—At Wintney, J. Giblett, esq.

WILTS.

At a meeting of the Commissioners under the Devizes new Paving Act, &c. a second most munificent donation of £500 from Mr. W. Taylor, of Stoke Park was announced.

Married.] At Corsham, J. Mullins, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of C. Harford, esq., of Rigside.—J. S. Buckland, esq., of Chelworth, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Buckland, esq., of Crudwell.—G. Blandford, esq., of Hindon, to Mary, daughter of the late F. Browne, esq., of the Island of Tobago.—At Malmsbury, the Rev. J. Allen, to Miss Mary Ann Vowles.

Died.] 52, Rev. C. Dewell, of Malmsbury.—At Bradford Leigh, Elizabeth, relict of D. Clutterbuck, esq.—74, The Rev. R. Butler, of Inkpen.

SOMERSET.

A very handsome painted window has lately been put up in the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton: the subjects represented are, "Charity," "St. Simon," and "St. Andrew," with their characteristic symbols. The whole is executed in very good style by Mr. Ray of Taunton, who has gratuitously adorned the church with this exhibition of his skill.

A public meeting was held lately at Ilminster, for the purpose of raising subscriptions to relieve the present sufferings which exist in the manufacturing districts.

Married.] At Bath, H. C. J. Hamilton, esq., to M. S., daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. S. Robinson, K. C. B.—Sir G. S. Gibbons, M.D., to Marianne, daughter of the late Capt. T. Chapman.—P. Laing, esq., to Elizabeth, widow of the late J. Dobson, esq.—Edward, son of J. H. Pierce, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late R. Michell, esq.—H. Harvey, esq., of St. Audries, to Agnes, daughter of Alex. Ramsey, esq.—Capt. Harrington, R.N., to Jane, daughter of the late Archdeacon Thomas.—At Stratton-upon-Foss, W. Nunn, esq., to Jane, daughter of the late G. Gray, esq.

Died.] At Bath, the Rev. C. Symmons, D.D., author of the lives of Milton and Shakspeare; W. 64, White, esq., Joanna, daughter of the late Rev. J. Roberts, D.D.; Mrs. Edgcombe, relict of J. Edgcombe, esq.; R. Langford, esq.; 75, Rev. R. Hoadley Ashe, D.D.—27, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wollen.—At Bath, N. Chivers, esq.—71, D. G. Browne, esq.—J. Coone, esq., of Bridgewater.—At Pitcombe, 52, N. Jekyll, esq.—At Honiton Clist, 69, B. Hodge, esq.

DORSET.

A beautiful fossil fish was lately excavated from a

rock of blue tias, on the beach between Charmouth and Lyme. It is about fifteen inches in length, and eleven inches broad, and is exceedingly perfect, even in the most delicate parts of the eyes.

The inhabitants of Milborne Port have presented the Rev. W. Owen, of Sherborne, with a superb silver salver, as an acknowledgement of the very exemplary manner in which he fulfilled the duties of pastor of that parish for upwards of forty years.

The foundation stone of Allington church was laid on Monday, May the 1st, with full Masonic honours, by the brethren of the Royal George Lodge, of the town of Bridport, and the grand provincial officers from other parts of the county.

Married.] Rev. J. D. Wingfield, to Ann, daughter of Sir J. W. Smith, bart., of the Down House.—At Bridport, the Rev. D. Nantes, to Mary, daughter of G. Golding, esq.—At Wareham, J. Vipan, esq., to Miss Cole, daughter of Major Cole.

Died.] At North-hill Cottage, near Frome, Mary, relict of H. Dawse, esq.—At Sherborne, 68, G. Buchanan, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

On removing the pews in St. Andrew's church, Plymouth, for the purpose of reseating and improving the interior, some interesting relics of antiquity were discovered. A beautifully carved oak-screen was brought to light, extending quite across the centre, dividing the nave from the chancel, and forming at the Southern end of the building a small chapel or retreat; this is supposed to be a part of the original building, erected in the twelfth century. Several ancient coins were likewise found by the workmen.

Clovelly Pier is about to be rebuilt, and extended a considerable distance beyond low water, so as to enable the fishermen and trading vessels of almost any size to enter within the pier, and be in safety.

A short time since a remarkably large wild cat was shot by the keeper in the plantations belonging to Sir W. Pole, at Shute; it measured from the head to the tip of the tail, three feet and a half, and weighed nine pounds and three quarters.

The intended enlargement of South Molton Church, to provide accommodation for the increasing population of that town, was commenced on Tuesday the 2d of May, when the foundation stone was laid with the usual ceremonies. The avenues to the church are also to be widened.

An elegant and fine-toned organ, built by Mr. W. Thomas, of Exeter, was opened in the new Church, Exmouth, on Sunday May the 7th.

A considerable sum has been subscribed by the inhabitants of Stonehouse, and transmitted to the central committee in London, for the relief of the distressed manufacturing districts in the North of England.

Married.] At Colyton, T. J. Winter, esq., of Taunton, to Catherine, daughter of the late S. Sampson, esq.—At Exeter, Major Ball, to Frances, daughter of the late W. Land, esq.—At Exeter, the Rev. G. Kemp, A.B., to Elizabeth, daughter of —Froom, esq.—At Stonehouse, T. Morton, esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late B. Mann, esq.—At Stoke Fleming, H. Netherton, esq., to Miss Bridgman, daughter of the late J. Bridgman, esq., of Tavistock.—At Stoke, near Plymouth, T. L. Rutton, esq., of London, to Sarah, daughter of W. May, esq.—At Roseash, J. T. Davy, esq., to Miss Elizabeth Stabbach.—At Totness, the Rev. J. D. Parham, M.A., to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. S. Lane.—W. Farrant, esq., of Dartmouth, to Mary, daughter of —Morris, esq.

Died.] At Dawlish, 81, Mrs. Jane Searle.—At Exeter, 77, the Rev. T. Johnes, M.A.—At Beauligh, 71, Miss Brown.—At Brendon, 92, J. Locke, esq.—At Heavitree, 57, T. Bremridge, esq.—At Biddeford, T. Tucker, esq.—46, W. Swan, esq.—69, B. Hodge, esq.—At Biddeford, Lieutenant J. Hogg.—At Stonehouse, Eleonora, wife of J. Wilcocks, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] M. S. Basset, esq., of Menwhennick, to Eliza, daughter of the late G. Foorde, esq., of Lisbon—At Egloshayle, T. Coode, esq., to Rebecca, daughter of the late P. Clements, esq., of Wadebridge—At Madron, Captain W. Cundy, of Penzance, to Miss Cundy—Lydia, daughter of W. Sloggatt, esq., to —Bastian, esq. of Truro.

Died.] At St. Ives, P. Tremearne, esq.—At Cawson, J. Perkins, esq.

WALES.

The magistrates of Carmarthenshire, have determined to present a piece of plate to the worthy chairman of their quarter sessions, as a testimony of approbation for his upright conduct during the period he has filled the situation.

The anniversary of one of the first mechanics' Bible Associations formed in Wales, was held at the new school room, at Neath Abbey, on the 29th of April, which was numerously attended by mechanics, their wives and children.

Mr. Guest, who has large iron-works, has erected, at his own expense, a church and also a meeting-house, for the accommodation of his work-people and the neighbourhood.

Royal Cambrian Society.—At a general meeting of this institution, held on Saturday, May the 6th; the secretary, Griffith Jones, esq., reported that the committee appointed to decide on the various compositions received on the different subjects proposed by the society, considered one English essay "*On the several Invasions of Britain*," entitled to the medal and premium; and that they had selected two Welsh Essays on "*Calondid*" (courage), written by Students at the Grammar Schools in Wales, which were deserving of the medals. Also an English poem on "*Owen Glyndwr*" which is entitled to the same honour. So that at the *Eisteddfod and grand Cambrian Concert*, on Wednesday morning, the 24th inst. there will be no less than eight medals presented, including three to the *Pennillion* singers, who are coming expressly from Wales, to give specimens of the mode of singing with the Welsh harps, by the ancient Britons, which, with the singing of Braham, Sapio, Horn, Sinclair, Terrail, Atkins, Misses Stephens, Povey, Cawse, and H. Cawse, and the performance of Mori, Lindley, Nicholson, &c. &c., will render the meeting a most interesting one.

Married.] At Llangoedmore, Capt. H. Vaughan, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Millingchamp—Rev. J. James, of Penmean, to Charlotte, daughter of the late T. Walker, esq., of Ongar, Essex—J. Lloyd, esq., of Dinas, Brecknockshire, to Mary, daughter of O. Yeats, esq., of Gloucestershire—G. J. Herries, esq., of Lanunwas, to Cecilia, daughter of C. Phillips, esq., of Glamorganshire.

Died.] At Breconshire, 35, the Rev. J. Davies; the Rev. R. James; 76., the Rev. O. Owen, M.A.—At Glamorgan, Rev. J. Davis—At Laugharne, 58, R. J. Sharke, esq.—Sophia, daughter of Major Mackworth, of Cefn Ydrd, Glamorganshire—At Pennant, 58, Rev. S. Hassall—At Llandovery, Rev. J. Davies—At Pontgarreg, Lieut. H. Nott.

SCOTLAND.

The Edinburgh Exhibition of Fine Arts netted about eight hundred pounds for admission during the six weeks it has been open; and most of the pictures have been sold.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Edinburgh Gratis Sabbath School Society was held on Thursday, the 28th of April, in St. Andrew's church, Edinburgh, J. Tawse, esq. in the chair. By the report read, the Society has at present in its list sixty schools, attended by 3,128 children.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Capt. D'Arcy Wentworth, to Eliza, daughter of the late Major C. Macpherson; A. Johnston, esq. to Barbara, daughter of David

Pearson, esq.; Capt. W. J. H. Johnstone, to Eleonora, daughter of Sir T. Kirkpatrick, bart.; Mr. David Crack, to Anne, daughter of Mr. Gallatley of Forfair; the Rev. J. Grant, to Mrs. Jesse A. Campbell, widow of the late Major A. Campbell, of Bragleen—At Lochmaben, M. Graham, esq., to Robina, daughter of the Rev. H. Laurie—At Dysart, W. Hunt, esq., to Mary, only daughter of J. Normand, esq., of Battilly—At Edinburgh, J. Lawson, esq., to Margaret, daughter of the late J. Clarke, esq.—At Crathes, Capt. T. Ramsay, to Margaret, daughter of Sir R. Burnett, bart., of Leys—At Kirkcubright, T. Buckley, esq., to Miss Ryburn.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Miss I. N. Scrymgeour, daughter of H. Wedderburn, esq.; W. Brodie, esq.; J. Tawse, esq.; 83, Mrs. Stewart; 23, Lieut. the Hon. Fred., son of General Lord Forbes; Miss Mary Scott, daughter of the late A. Scott, esq.; H. Graham, esq.; Miss Janet, daughter of G. Leslie, esq.; Mrs. S. C. Campbell, daughter of the late J. Ramsay, esq.; Rev. J. Russell, of the Mause of Muthill—At Dumferline, Helen, relict of Lieut. T. Thompson; J. Bruce, esq., of Falkland—At Pimfield, J. Rind, esq.—At Newtenden, Sir A. Don, bart., M.P.; Sir H. Mackenzie, bart., of Conan House; T. Riddell, esq., of Camiestown; Mrs. J. F., widow of the late G. Ireland, esq.—At West Laurieston, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Glen—At Dundonnell House, Ross-shire, K. Mackenzie, esq.—In the Isle of Man, Capt. Quillam, R.N.; D. J. Stewart, esq. At Stirling, 16, Hugh, son of the late A. Maclean, esq.—At Glasgow, Major A. Mackay—At Kirkdale, R. Hannay, esq.—At Abbotsford, Lady Scott.

IRELAND.

Newly invented Pluviometer, or Rain Gauge.—This very curious instrument, invented by J. Donovan, esq., of Ireland, being wound up, and having a proper paper put into it, will register thereon the following particulars, at the termination of a certain period of time:—(1.) It will shew the number of cubical and perpendicular inches of rain that fell during a given period; the precise hours to the minute, the day and day of the month when they fell; and the interval of time between each; also whether it was day or night. (2.) In cases of heavy rains, it will note down the time of their commencement and cessation; and the descent of rain so light as not to collect into drops, and scarcely to wet, will be marked. (3.) It keeps the aggregate and separate account of rain for every hour, day, week, month, or year. It spontaneously separates the weekly accounts from each other every Saturday night at twelve o'clock; and at the same hour on the termination of every month, of whatever number of days it may consist. (4.) While it is raining, a bell rings by distinct strokes, the intervals between which are shorter in proportion as the rain is quicker: this is for night service. (5.) It registers to the one twenty-fifth of a cubic inch. (6.) It tells the day of the month, the day of the week, and the hour of the day. (7.) It will register the intensity of the rain during the whole year; that is, by looking at the papers of the instrument, it will shew whether it was raining fast or slow at any required hour of the day, and how much so.

According to a parliamentary return, the whole number of schools in Ireland, is 11,843; of scholars attending them, 509,073, of whom 92,098 belong to the established church; 44,471 to the Presbyterians, 421,415 to the Roman Catholics, and 11,000 are uncertain, or belonging to other denominations.

May 11. A ball was given in the Rotunda, Dublin, in aid of the distressed weavers of the liberty.

Married.] At Cappoquin, T. Geer, esq., of Rhone Hill, to Wilhelmina, daughter of A. Usher, esq.—At Dublin, F. Hort, esq., to Anne, daughter of the Rev. A. Collet—the hon. W. Brown, to Anne, daughter of the late T. Seagrave, esq.

Died.] At Dublin, the Right Hon. Lady A. Whally, daughter of the Earl of Clanwilliam; 94. Lieut. B. Keating—At Castlebar, 125, Mr. J. Faughney—At Glenmore, 100, Mrs. Kennedy.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, *From the 21st of April to the 21st of May 1826.*

April	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	N4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Consols for Acct.
21	201 2	78½ ½	79½ ½	86½ ½	94½ 5½	19½ 3-16	85½ ½	227 8	6 7p	9 11p	79½ ½
22	200	78½ ½	79½ ½	—	94½ 5	19½ 3-16	85½ ½	—	6 8p	10 11p	79 ½
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	200 1	78½ ½	79½ ½	86½ ½	94½ 5½	19½ 3-16	85½ ½	227 8	7 8p	10 12p	79½ ½
27	200 1	78½ ½	79½ ½	86 ½	94½ 5	19½ 3-16	85½ ½	226½ 7½	7 8p	10 11p	79 ½
28	200 ½	78 ½	78½ 9	85½ ½	94½ 95	19½ 3-16	85½ ½	227½	7 8p	9 10p	78½ 9½
29	199½	77½ ½	78½ ½	85½ ½	94½ ½	18 12-16 19	—	226	4 6p	7 9p	78½ ½
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	198 199	76½ 7	77½ 7½	83½ 84	93½ 3½	18 7-16 9-16	82½ 3½	—	7 8p	9 10p	77½ ½
3	—	76½ 7	77½ 7½	84 ½	93½ 3½	18½ ½	83½ ½	—	8p	9 10p	77½ ½
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	199 200	76½ 7½	77½ 7½	84½ 84½	94½ 93½	18 9-16 ½	83½ ½	229	8 10p	9 11p	77½ ½
6	199 200	77½ 7½	77½ 8½	83½ 4	94½ 8	18½ ½	83½ ½	229	9 10p	9 11p	77½ 78½
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	199½ 200	77½ 7½	77½ 8½	83½ 84	94½ 94½	18½ 11-16	—	228½ 9	9p	9 11p	77½ 8½
9	—	77½ 7½	77½ 8½	84½ 84½	94½ 94½	18½ 11-16	83½ 4	229½	9 10p	9 11p	78½ 8½
10	200½ 1	77½ 7½	78½ 8½	84½ 84½	94½ 94½	18½ ½	84½ 4	229	9 10p	10 11p	78½ 8½
11	—	77½ 8½	78½ 8½	85½ 85½	94½ 5	18½ ½	84½ 4	—	8 9p	9 11p	78½ 79
12	—	77½ 78	78½ 8½	85½ 85½	94½ 5	18 13-16 ½	84½ 4	231	8 9p	9 11p	78½ 79
13	—	77½ 78	78½ 8½	—	94½ 5	18½ 13-16	84½ 4	233	8 10p	9 11p	78½ 79
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	200½	77½ 7½	78½ 8½	84½ 84½	94½ 94½	18 11-16 13-16	84½ 4	235 ½	9 10p	9 10p	78½ 8½
18	200 1½	77½ 7½	78½ 8½	84½ 84½	94½ 94½	18½ ½	84½ 4	—	9 10p	9 10p	78½ 8½
19	200 ½	76½ 7½	77½ 8½	84½ 84½	94½ 94½	18½ ½	83½ 4	—	8 10p	8 10p	77½ 8½
20	200	77½ 7½	77½ 8½	83½ 84	94½ 94½	18½ ½	—	—	0 9p	8 9p	77½ 8½
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

E. Erron, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill and Lombard Street.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT,

From 20th April to 19th May inclusive.

By WILLIAM HARRIS and Co., 50, High Holborn.

April.	Rain Gauge.	Moon.	Therm.			Barometer.		De Luc's Hygro.		Winds.		Atmospheric Variations.		
			9 A. M.	Max.	Min.	9 A. M.	10 P. M.	9 A. M.	10 P. M.	9 A. M.	10 P. M.	9 A. M.	2 P. M.	10 P. M.
20			55	61	42	29 74	29 54	66	68	ENE	SW	Fine	Fine	Fine
21			60	63	52	29 54	29 54	61	63	SSW	ENE	—	—	Fair
22		○	61	65	41	29 50	29 62	65	68	SSE	NNW	—	—	Rain
23			50	56	38	29 65	29 72	71	61	WNW	WNW	Clo.	Fair	Fine
24			45	56	39	29 76	29 82	65	61	NNW	NNW	Fine	Fine	Fair
25	25		44	55	42	29 88	29 73	65	63	WNW	W	—	Rain	Rain
26			50	53	40	29 56	29 53	69	59	NNW	ENE	Fair	Fair	Ovrest.
27			43	52	34	29 35	29 62	75	75	SSE	NNW	Rain	Rain	Fair
28		☉	40	49	32	29 75	29 84	66	63	NW	WNW	Fair	Fine	Fine
29			43	52	33	29 88	29 98	65	64	N	N	Clo.	Fair	Fair
30			45	58	39	30 01	30 12	67	65	N	NNE	Fair	Fine	Fine
May														
1			45	54	36	30 15	30 08	63	69	N	N	—	—	—
2	10		46	60	43	30 00	29 92	71	64	N	SE	—	—	—
3			48	49	40	29 91	29 97	76	66	NE	NNE	—	Rain	—
4			47	48	41	29 94	29 94	65	68	NNE	N	—	Fair	Fair
5			47	52	40	29 90	29 98	72	69	NNE	N to E	Clo.	—	—
6	5		43	48	39	29 90	29 93	68	76	NNW	NNE	—	Rain	—
7		☉	49	52	42	29 93	29 93	70	80	NE (var.)	NNE	Fine	Fine	Fine
8			52	60	39	29 93	29 94	70	61	ENE	NE	—	—	—
9			51	60	45	29 94	29 93	61	60	NE	SE	—	—	—
10			57	63	49	29 95	29 93	60	60	NE	ESE	—	—	Fair
11			51	60	43	29 96	30 05	65	64	E	E	S. Rain	—	—
12			51	54	43	30 10	30 16	65	63	NNE	NE	Fine	—	—
13			47	56	39	30 15	30 04	63	68	ENE	E	—	—	Fine
14		☉	53	58	41	29 98	29 98	67	65	E	E	—	—	—
15			54	57	42	29 99	30 00	63	68	NNE	SE	—	—	—
16			49	64	51	29 99	29 95	78	64	ESE	WSW	—	—	Fair
17	17		64	68	56	29 98	30 00	60	66	NW	NNW	—	—	—
18			62	70	51	30 00	29 89	72	65	W	SW	—	Rain	—
19			61	68	51	29 78	29 62	66	60	SW	ESE	—	Fine	Rain

The quantity of Rain fallen in the month of April was 76-100ths. of an inch.

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